FREE CHINA REVIEW

JUNE 1951

The Historic Chih Kan Lou in Tainan, Taiwan

By Courtesy of Mr. Chin-san Long

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The Cover: This magnificent building is the famous Chih Kan Lou erected on the site of the Dutch Fort Providentia. After building Fort Zealandia to guard against attacks from the seas, the Dutch constructed this fort in 1650 as their administrative center. They were ultimately defeated by Cheng Chen-kung (Koxinga) who turned the fort into the premises of his government. The present building was put up in 1886 and is now used as a museum.

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Letters

▲ . . . Your plans to expose the evil, aggressive designs of international Communism, to set forth ideas for a peaceful, new world order and to present facts about progress in Taiwan should be of great value . . .

K. L. Rankin
Minister, Charge d'Affaires
American Embassy, Taipeh

▲ . . . It appears to me that you have started on a venture which might well be of substantial benefit to Free China . . .

Raymond T. Moyer
Chief, ECA China Mission, Taipeh

▲ . . . I agree with you that Communism must be fought everywhere it is met. I would be very happy to comment later, when I have been here longer and know more about my problem; meantime, I wish you every success in your venture . . .

William C. Chase
Major General, USA
Chief, MAAG, Taiwan

▲ . . . I have read all the articles printed therein and I found them very interesting, informative and educational. I wish to extend my congratulations to you and to the members of your staff for the publication of this splendid magazine which, I am sure, will go a long way towards picturing Free China to the rest of the world . . .

Patrocinio D. Lapus
Air and Military Attache
Legation of the Philippines, Taipeh

▲ . . . I have read with great interest your article, *Wu Ching-heng, a Great Thinker.* The aged philosopher's theory of the cosmos and his outlook of life as high-lighted by you is thought-provoking. In this chaotic world, he remains sober. Out of this sobriety, I suppose, a little cynicism may have colored his utterances . . .

Tai Lien
Chief, Exchange and Gift Div.
Taiwan University Library.

Free China Review

A Monthly Magazine

Vol. 1 No. 3 June 1951

The Communist Blood Purge

The blood purge which has been going on in Communist China for many months is daily assuming a more and more brutal aspect. The Communists frankly admit that so far more than a million people have been put to death, but we have good reason to believe that the number is actually much greater than the figures announced by the Peiping regime. The victims of the blood purge are not confined to any one class of people; they include not only those who actively or passively resist the Communist rule but also those who are regarded as likely to oppose the Communists in the future. In other words, people have been and are being sentenced to death not only for "crimes" they are alleged to have committed but for "crimes" which the Communists think they might commit. In the eyes of the Communists, the proof of criminality is not only the actual commission of a criminal act but also the intention to commit it. In most, if not all, cases of this kind, the alleged intention cannot be proved by any evidence, and is therefore subject to the whimsical interpretation of the Communists. And Communist laws — not always codified statutes but oftentimes arbitrary rulings based upon whims and caprices — are retroactive: anyone may be punished for something he did twenty or thirty years ago, long before the Communists came into power. The victims of the Communist purge are usually charged withbeing "Kuomintang agents," "reactionaries," or "unreliable elements," all of which can be covered by the term "counter-revolutionaries." Indeed, for being "counter-revolutionaries" large numbers of landlords, merchants, students, teachers, journalists, Christians, capitalists, workers, and public functionaries and military

officers who formerly served under the National Government have been made to face the firing squad. There are supposedly two motives behind this blood purge. The first is the Peiping regime's determination to strike terror into the hearts of the Chinese people so as to put an end to all opposition and thereby ensure the security of its position on the mainland. The second is to carry out, at the behest of the Kremlin, the policy of reducing China's population by one-fourth or even one half. This program of the Communists, if allowed to be brought to completion, will exceed in both its cruelty and its scope anything of a similar nature ever witnessed in the history of mankind. We believe, however, that the Chinese people will not permit the Communists to carry out this diabolical scheme. We are confident that, in view of the rapidly unfolding international situation, the day cannot be far off when they will rise to a man to throw off the yoke their oppressors have imposed on them. Before world public opinion Mao Tse-tung and his henchmen stand condemned as fiendish tyrants and cold-blooded murderers. How much longer will those nations which have recognized the Peiping regime continue to fraternize with the Chinese Communists whose hands are dripping with the blood of millions of innocent people?

Limited War in Korea

The great debate on American policy in the Far East, which arose out of President Harry S. Truman's dismissal of General Douglas MacArthur, has been going on in the United States for more than one and a half months, and the end is not yet in sight. However, even at the present stage it can be seen that the debate, when shorn of its verbiage, digressions and repetitions, boils down to a very simple question, namely, whether the Korean war should be kept within its present restricted scope. On the one hand, General MacArthur believes that in order to achieve a speedy victory the United Nations forces should utilize their superiority in aerial and naval strength to the fullest extent by blockading the Chinese coast and bombing the Communist-controlled mainland. The present policy of a limited war, he thinks, will result in a prolonged stalemate which means a continuous loss of American lives to no purpose. On the other hand, President Truman, supported by his military and civilian advisers, maintains that if the policy advocated by General MacArthur is adopted by the United Nations, it will run the risk of bringing Soviet Russia into the conflict because of the Peiping-Moscow alliance. According to the spokesmen of the Administration, including Generals George Marshall and Omar Bradley, such an extension of the conflict, which will mean the commencement of World War III, must be avoided by the United States, who requires more time for the completion of her rearmament program and, furthermore, should never wage a preventive war. If the Russians should do anything to precipitate the outbreak of a general war, the responsibility would rest squarely on their shoulders. The Administration further believes that the limited war in Korea may come to a stop when the superior fire power of the United Nations forces has inflicted unbearably heavy losses on the Chinese Communists to convince them that it is better for them to agree to a peaceful settlement. Truth to tell, there is much to be said for both sides engaged in the debate. While General MacArthur cannot say definitely that an Allied blockade of the Chinese coast and bombing of the mainland will not bring Russia into the conflict, the Administration is far from certain that the present limited war will not become a costly stalemate. In this connection, there are two points particularly worth noting. The first is the Administration's assertion that the heavy casualties now being inflicted on the Chinese Communists may compel them to give up the struggle in Korea. As far as we can see, this will likely prove to be mere wishful thinking. The Communists, who have repeatedly declared they are determined to

drive the UN forces into the sea, can hardly be expected to stop fighting without having attained their objective, because to do so would mean a serious "loss of face," and to them "face" is something extremely important. With the war limited to Korea and with Soviet Russia ready to supply them with all the arms and ammunition they need, they can easily keep on fighting for a long time to come without having to admit defeat. The heavy losses they have sustained do not mean much to them. To the Communists human life is something very cheap. The seemingly appalling casualties suffered in Korea are conceivably regarded as a useful factor helping them to achieve the object of reducing China's population. And it would be a serious mistake to suppose that the Communists killed in battle are all crack troops of the Chinese Red Army. As a matter of fact, a large percentage of them consists of ill-trained or even untrained peasants, workers, students and other civilians who have been forced to go to Korea to serve as cannon-fodder. To stake everything they have on the Korean war and permit the best units of their army to be completely destroyed by the UN forces is a folly which the Communists cannot be expected to commit. The second point worth noting is the Administration's frank admission that the United States is "buying" time for the completion of her rearmament program and that under no circumstances will she wage a preventive war. This means that the United States is not yet ready for a general war and the initiative is entirely in the hands of Moscow. If such be the case, one cannot help asking why Soviet Russia has not seized the present opportunity afforded by American unpreparedness to strike the first blow in order to win a swift and decisive victory. Why should she hesitate to fight and thereby give the United States enough time for rearmament and enable the NATO nations to build up their forces under the command of General Eisenhower? The answer is that the Russians have not yet made enough atom bombs for what they expect to be a crushing blow on the United States. As soon as they have enough atom bombs they will strike without giving any advance notice, and the fact that the Americans have more weapons of this kind may not make any difference at all. It behooves the United States, therefore, to be on her guard against an atomic Pearl Harbor.

Europe, or Asia First?

Just as in World War II, it is often asserted and generally believed that the strategy adopted by the Western Powers of the democratic camp in coping with the present international crisis is based upon the principle of "Europe first." Asia, it is said, is only of secondary importance, and it follows that the war in Korea must be prevented from spreading beyond the northern and western borders of that peninsula and a showdown with the Communists should be avoided in Asia by all means. Few people, if any, have been heard to voice the principle of "Asia first" despite the prophecy made as far back as the days of John Hay that the Pacific region was destined to be the center of world politics in the future. Strictly speaking, it is just as idle to say that Asia is more important than Europe as to claim that Europe is more important than Asia. The importance of the Asiatic continent—the largest land mass on the globe with incalculable natural resources and a population embracing one half of the entire human race—can in no way be underestimated. Those who claim that Europe is more important than Asia should be made to answer the question as to whether the democratic world can afford to let the Middle East, India, Malaya, the countries in Southeast Asia, China, Korea, Japan and the Philippines fall under Communist control. If all these countries, with their rich resources and teeming population, should be permitted to fall victims to Communist aggression and become satellites of Soviet Russia, the Communist bloc would ultimately be so invincible

that Western Europe, even with American assistance, could have no chance of withstanding a determined onslaught directed by the Kremlin. General Douglas MacArthur was certainly right when he declared in his address before the American Congress: "While Asia is commonly referred to as the gateway to Europe, it is no less true that Europe is the gateway to Asia, and the broad influence of the one cannot fail to have its impact upon the other.... A potential enemy can divide his strength on two fronts. It is for us to counter his efforts. The Communist threat is a global one. Its successful advance in one sector threatens the destruction of every other sector. You cannot appease or otherwise surrender to Communism in Asia without simultaneously undermining our efforts to halt its advance in Europe." These are words of wisdom which the statesmen of the democratic nations will do well to keep in mind. The Soviet Union, while making the democracies believe all the time that she is about to launch an invasion of Western Europe, has already grabbed big lumps of the Asiatic continent through the employment of her nibbling tactics. Russia must be prevented from making further gains and should be forced to disgorge what she has swallowed. Only by showing an unwavering determination to check aggression in every sector of the world can the democracies hope to prevent the Communists from pursuing a policy of unlimited expansion.

The Dust Has Settled

During the last couple of years, whenever reference was made to the situation in China, officials of the American State Department had the habit of using their favorite expression that they were waiting for the dust to settle. Obviously the dust has now settled and they are able to see the situation in its true light. On May 18, at a China Institute dinner in New York, Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk delivered a speech which indicated the strongest backing given to the National Government since 1949. Mr. Rusk said bluntly that the United States does not recognize the Communist regime in Peiping because "it is not the government of China." The Peiping regime, he declared, has no right to speak for China in the United Nations. "We recognize the National Government of the Republic of China even though the territory under its control is severely restricted. We believe it more authentically represents the views of the great body of the people of China, particularly their historic demand for independence from foreign control." The National Government, he said, "will continue to receive important aid and assistance from the United States." Indirectly calling on the Chinese people to revolt against their Communist puppet masters, Mr. Rusk added that they would "find friends among all peoples of the earth" if they decided to free themselves from the Communist rule. In his opinion, the "territorial integrity" of China is now an ironic phrase since she is losing her great northern provinces—Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia and Manchuria—to the Sovivet Union. Mr. Rusk's speech has received unanimous endorsement in the American press. The only dissenting voice has come from London where Mr. Clement Attlee's Labor Government, whose pathetic attempts to establish formal diplomatic relations with the Peiping regime have met with repeated rebuffs, is still bent on pursuing a policy of appeasement toward the Chinese Communists. Sentiments similar to that of Mr. Rusk were expressed by Ambassador John Foster Dulles in a speech delivered on the same occasion. By the tests of "conception, birth, nurture and obedience," said Mr. Dulles, the Peiping regime is a creature of the Moscow Politburo. In referring to the negotiations for the peace treaty with Japan he declared: "We shall not consider that the voice of Mao Tse-tung is the voice of China." Stressing that the foreign policies of the Peiping regime "are utterly irreconcilable with the interests of the Chinese people," he declared: "While we adopt a negative attitude toward Mao Tse-tung and all his ills, we should adopt a positive attitude

toward the many Chinese who remain loyal to the welfare of China and to the friendship between China and the United States." These statements made by Mr. Rusk and Ambassador Dulles have served to clarify in unmistakable terms Washington's true attitude toward the National Government and Mao Tse-tung's puppet regime. Despite the State Department's insistence on saying that there has been no change in the United States' policy toward China, there can no longer be any doubt that Washington is now ready to give more assistance to the National Government, which "more authentically represents the views of the great body of the people of China." Needless to say, this sympathetic and realistic attitude of the American Government has an exceedingly encouraging effect not only on the people of Free China but also on the Chinese people on the mainland who are daily praying for deliverance from Communist oppression. Such an attitude is indicative of a policy which cannot fail to lay an unshakable foundation for a firm and lasting friendship between China and the United States and at the same time will be an important factor contributing to the ultimate success of the democratic nations in their struggle with the evil forces of Communist aggression.

The Law in China as Seen by Roscoe Pound

The following is the extraction of a report, "Progress of the Law in China", by Professor Roscoe Pound, world-known jurist, former Dean of the Law School of Harvard University, highly regarded in America as "the Schoolmaster of Law", and one time Adviser to the Chinese Ministry of Justice from February 1946 to December 1948.

The Editor knows Dean Pound personally and has cherished his friendship since 1947.

In the report, Dean Pound defines the term "law" in a wide sense, "not only to include the codes and statutes but the organization of courts, application and interpretation of the codes and statutes, legal education, and the whole administration of justice as affected by or resulting from these things."

Part one: Needs of the Administration of Justice.

Want of Unification

A want of unified teaching, interpretation, and application of the codes has been a hindrance, though to a less extent than one might have anticipated. There has been a certain clash of ideas and techniques of teachers trained in different systems and modes of juristic thought, for example in France, Germany, England—either in the Inns of Court or in the Universities—the United States, in universities in different parts of the country with more or less different traditions, in Japan, or in China by teachers with a like diversity of training. The tendency of much of this training abroad has been to bring about fixed ideas derived from some foreign system of the doctrines and technique of that system as the legal order of nature. While many law teachers whom I have met are able to rise above this, it remains something with which law teaching and so law itself must reckon, until the teaching of Chinese law as such, and not as declaratory of comparative law or of some other

system, becomes well established.

Need of Balance and Adjustment

Another difficulty in interpreting and applying the Constitution and codes is the need of finding out how to adapt provisions borrowed from Anglo-American law to a Continental legal system and to reach a balance of comparative law and historical Chinese traditions and modes of thought which have entered into both the Constitution and the codes. In the Constitution in particular, the need of adjusting Anglo-American legal rules and methods to systematic ideas derived from the Continental Modern Roman law, will require judges and teachers of wide knowledge of comparative law and a clear grasp of the technique of both systems, and their possibilities of adaptation. Happily such jurists are to be found in China in larger numbers than in countries where no such adjustments have to be made.

Article 8 of the Constitution

An example of the difficulties made for courts by hasty importation of rigid provisions, without considering their accord with the system in which they are to operate and adjusting them thereto, may be seen in one of the clauses in article 8 of the Constitution. As it has been translated it reads: "No person shall be tried or punished except by a court of law in accordance with procedure prescribed by law". To the Anglo-American ear this may sound very well. But to the Chinese, accustomed to the French regime of police handling of petty police offences informally, and to general convenience and satisfaction, if the words of the original are rightly translated "court of law", the result will be awkward. The inconvenience to the public of the American system of traffic courts for petty cases in large cities in comparison with the French system, which I have seen in operation in France, is obvious to the critical observer. Moreover, the traffic courts in the United States for such things as parking in the wrong place or wrong way and similar minor infractions of traffic regulations, are by no means satisfactory. If the Chinese text can be translated "judicial authority", and legislation can be enacted describing the limits of the offences cognizable and prescribing the procedure in case of minor infractions of police regulations, the customary practice can be brought within the Constitution. This is not the only problem of the sort raised by the Constitution. In places the Constitution suggests, over much, the work of abstract political scientists, where lawyers should have been turned to, and this will require molding by constitutional law.

Juristic and Legal Terminology

Another difficulty, especially awkward in legal education but with marked effect in many connections, is lack of a fully developed Chinese juristic and legal terminology. Such ideas as "administration of justice", the distinction between "law" and "a law", the conception of "a right" and the many distinctions developed in the latter part of the nineteenth and in the present century by analysis of "a right", the distinction of legal precepts as rules, principles, precepts defining conceptions, and precepts establishing standards, and the distinctions of "justice" as an individual virtue, as the ideal relation among men, as the end of law, and as a regime of adjusting relations and ordering conduct, are very hard to bring home to Chinese students in words with which they are familiar and thus make the teaching of the science of law a hard task. Indeed, despair of putting such fundamental ideas into Chinese led an eminent Continental jurist, who served for some time as legal adviser to the Chinese government, to the mistaken conclusion that the Chinese did not have the idea of justice. The modern science of law in China is a matter of fifty years as compared with its long development in the West from the classical Roman jurists to the present. Moreover, when in English and in the Continental languages we are confronted with new ideas

or a new phenomenon, we can always fall back on Greek and Latin for the material from which to coin a word. The Chinese lack that resource and have to turn to paraphrases and to analogical uses of familiar words or combinations of them. Juristic development in China will gradually find how to meet this difficulty as a unified juristic method is worked out, and the results of diversified training in the legal systems and juristic methods of other lands are eliminated.

Needs of the Administration of Justice

Needs of the administration of justice, some of them urgent, but all of which must await improvement of the financial position of the government, which is pressed with demands of reconstruction on every side, are: More complete equipment in all the agencies of justice, adequate libraries—court libraries, bar libraries, and law school libraries—adequate salaries, Chinese treaties and text books applying the more recent methods of doctrinal development and exposition to the codes, an adequate system of reporting judicial decisions, development of constitutional law to go along with the interpretation and application of the Constitution, and improvement of the position of the bar. Each of these needs calls for some explanation or consideration.

Law libraries have been either destroyed or greatly impaired. In Nanking and Shanghai the agencies of criminal investigation have built up good working libraries, but everywhere there is little more than a beginning of restoring the necessary libraries. This has an especially bad effect upon the law schools.

Need of adequate salaries in every part of the administration of justice as in all the agencies of government and education is an outstanding drawback.

Also the judges, overburdened with work of writing out judgments and orders, need secretaries such as are common in America. But even if there were money for this, the law schools are hardly yet in a position to supply the needed men.

Chinese Doctrinal Treaties

Since even the best of codes will not administer themselves, there is much need of Chinese doctrinal treaties, such as are well known in Continental Europe, not only as the basis of law teaching but for the assistance of courts and legal advisers. When we remember that the system of codes was not complete till 1930 and the Code of Civil Procedure was revised in 1936, that the Japanese were in control of Manchuria from 1931 and of the greater part of China from 1937 to 1945, it can be understood why there has been no more than a beginning of a Chinese legal literature. Commentaries on the codes noting the decisions of the Supreme Court applying their articles is about as much as has been possible. There are in China many well trained, learned, and able jurists, some of them of world wide repute. But doctrinal treaties on the interpretation and application of the codes will require (1) consideration of the history and course of development of the texts taken or adapted from other recent codes, and the course of doctrinal exposition and judicial interpretation of them and of analogous texts, or texts on the same point in other codes, and (2) consideration of the conditions, customs, and modes of thought in China in the light of which and of Chinese ethical philosophy the codes must be interpreted and applied. This will call for libraries which have to be restored, for money to restore them has mostly been lacking, and leisure which the teacher, who has to eke out a meagre salary by taking on other work, is seldom able to find.

System of Reporting Judicial Decisions

There is need of a better system of reporting judicial decisions. Thus far only syllabi of the points of law are published. But such reports are not adequate. There ought to be a full statement of the facts found, out of which the questions of law passed on arose and of

the application to those facts of the articles of the code interpreted. There is no need of elaborate discussions of facts or elaborate citations and discussions of authorities to be found in American judicial opinions, although the former operate as a check on the courts and satisfy the public that the facts have been thoroughly considered and the latter are valuable in estimating the value of a decision as a precedent. But there should be enough reported to enable assured understanding of what the court decided, and to have its application to the facts clearly brought out.

A True Constitutional Law

A great and immediate need is the development of a true constitutional law. Like the American Constitution, the Chinese Constitution is both a legal and a political document. But teaching and writing on the Chinese Constitution have tended to be from the standpoint of political science rather than of law, and a tendency to treat constitutional questions, which under the Constitution should be legal, as political, and to attempt to adjust jurisdictional lines by compromises at conferences of party leaders and of representatives of departments, instead of by law, has been noticeable. However, some of the leading men of China are aware of this end I hope to see a real text book of Chinese constitutional law to set constitutional development in the straight path at the outset.

The Place of the Bar

Not the least need, is that the place of the bar in the administration of justice needs to be better understood and the profession needs to be better appreciated. The position of the bar in public esteem in China is much like what it was in America after our Revolution and in the beginnings of our independent policy, and in large part for like reasons. I shall have to speak of this presently in another connection. It is enough to say in the present connection that when we reflect on the conditions of admission to and conduct and discipline of the profession and the consequences, as they were manifest in our large cities down to the change which began only in the last decade of the nineteenth century, we have no cause to reproach China for not in the generation since her Revolution of 1911-1912 getting as far as we did in the fifty years after 1890. At any rate the Chinese system of admission insures educated, trained, and reasonably competent practitioners. (To be continued)

A wise man does not expect to follow ancient ways—nor to set up principles for all time. He studies the conditions of his age and then devises means to meet him.

When laws are adjusted to the times there is good government.

Subtle speculation is no business of the people. . . . . the actual need is common-sense.

Han Fei--(2nd century B. C.)

What can I do to the cold and poor?
No use to warm a single shivering wretch.
Would I'd a rug ten thousand feet or more
To cover all the city at a stretch.

Po-chui--(9th century A. D.)

The Birth of a New Army

W. F. P. Ling

To fight Communism in strength, our military forces must be adequately trained. To ensure victory in this uphill struggle, military training must serve the double purpose of building up a high morale and of furnishing the good qualities of a modernized and nationalized army.

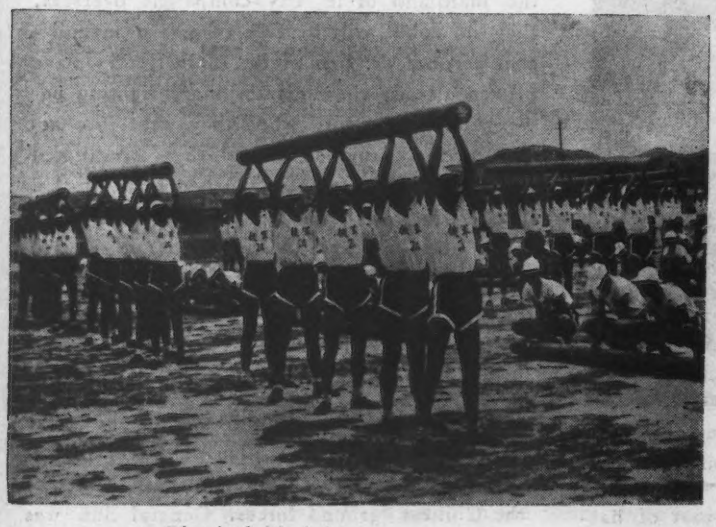
Lieut. Gen. Sun Li-jen
Commander-in-Chief of the Ground Forces

Taiwan can today justifiably boast of having a very well trained and disciplined army which can be entirely relied upon to defend the island against any enemy invasion and to fight for Free China in her crusade against Communism and aggression. These troops comprising men either brought from the mainland or newly recruited on the Island, have undergone such a thorough and vigorous training that they possess not only unusual combat skill but also high morale essential to the winning of battles. Generally known as the "New Army", they are fine specimens of soldiers, strong in physique, high in spirit and experienced in fighting. It is no exaggeration to say that they are the best trained army China has ever had and they compare favorably with any army maintained by any country today. When they should be called upon to fight either in defense of this Island, in counter-attacks on the mainland or in UN campaigns overseas, they no doubt will be able to give a magnificent account of themselves. In fact, they have proven already their extraordinary fighting power and ability for, when they went into action on the Kingmen Island they annihilated the Red invaders as they launched their attacks. Those who saw them fight lauded their lofty spirit and bravery. In the words of United States Senator Knowland, Taiwan's New Army is not only the hope of Free China but the hope of all free peoples of the world.

Sun Li-jen, Architect of the New Army

Taiwan owes this New Army to the great work of General Sun Li-jen of Burma Compaign fame and now Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese ground forces. General Sun was assigned the task of training a new army in the autumn of 1947 when the Government troops were locked in desperate battles with the Communist forces and when it was becoming apparent that unless a new army was immediately trained, no fresh crack troops would be available to replace those wounded or killed in action. As the Communist armies were rapidly sweeping southward and as Government troops were suffering heavy

losses, General Sun was ordered to Taiwan to start immediately a recruiting and training program. The task was one of immense difficulty but it had to be performed with the least loss of time. General Sun had to build a new army in the shortest possible time, but prospects of success did not appear bright as there was lack of adequate training equipment and personnel, and the men to be trained were either remnants of retreating and disintegrated armies evacuated to Taiwan, or recruits from Taiwan rural areas who did not have even elementary education, not to speak of previous military training. It was under such difficult circumstances that General Sun started his work. He permitted, however, no difficulty to discourage him or to delay the completion of his assignment which was to have a great bea ring on the destiny of Free China.



Physical Training

Built Up from "DUNKIRK" Troops

Almost as soon as he set his feet on Formosan soil General Sun got his plans mapped out and only a few weeks thereafter his work was pretty well under way. At Fengshan which was destined to become the cradle of the New Army, General Sun established his Headquarters and organised his training program. Under his personal supervision the work was smoothly carried out. For fully three years and up to even now he has worked very hard. In a comparatively short period and from a few thousand demoralized and tired "Dunkirk" troops and newly recruited youths, General Sun has trained and built a modern army of considerable fighting strength and striking power. This was accomplished as a result of grim determination and untiring efforts. The achievement was, of course, also the result of a carefully planned and executed program.

General Sun's achievement is understandable when one examines the theories he advocated and the policy he pursued in the training of troops and the building up of his armies. From the very beginning he held the theory that a good soldier must have a national elementary education as background in his military training because a good army can only be built on that basis. He believes that armies symbolize the national prestige, characteristics and culture of a country to which they belong and, for that reason, the armies of one country can never be the same as those of another, each possessing special qualities of its own. General Sun in analysing the qualities of the armies of various countries, feels that the American and British troops have initiative, and sense of responsibility and are law-abiding but lively, while Japanese and German armies are vigilant, hardy and serious. The Chinese troops are between these two types but, in addition, posses endurance and a spirit of sacrifice. Based on this theory, he is convinced that if only properly trained, acquiring the fine points of the American, British, Japanese and German troops and developing the virtues already in them, the Chinese troops can become the best soldiers of the world.

Speak and Work the Truth

General Sun wanted all his troops to be frank and practical, realizing that with sincerity, the men can develop a spirit of fellowship and unite themselves in heart and purpose. The motto he adopted for the soldiers is "Say true words and do true work". The training imparts into every cadet the habit of telling the truth and pursuing real work. The army is comprised, therefore, of men who are absolutely honest, conscientious and dependable. They fear no difficulties and shun no responsibilities. Among themselves there is brotherly love and unity which tie them together like a gigantic family. Uppermost in their hearts, of course, is love for and loyalty to their country. All this makes up that cardinal spirit which General Sun in his troop training program has built up and which the New Army possesses.

Physical Training

The training of this new army was by no means easy and simple. The men had to be literally re-educated and reconstructed. General Sun laid special emphasis on physical development, which he feels is a prerequisite to successful military training. His program calls for a two-stage training. During the first stage the men were given a physical training aimed at perfecting their physique and the elementary education designed to foster and develop moral virtues. It was not until the second stage that they received training in shooting and in fighting. Indeed, for the first time in Chinese military history physical training was made a part of military training.

From his 20 years experience in commanding and training troops, General Sun has convinced himself that physical training cannot be separated from military training. Differing from the United States and Great Britain, physical training is not universal in China, with the result that few of our people are fit to become soldiers. General Sun was right when he advocated that physical training and military training must be combined into one. In fact, he made physical training the foundation of military training. This was one of the important factors to which the Fengshan achievement is attributable. The fighting ability of the New Army, due in no small degree to the solid bodies and power of endurance of the men, bears testimony to the correctness of General Sun's theory. The perfect physique of General Sun's new troops is today almost world known,

The Art of Shooting and Fighting

In the second stage efforts were concentrated on teaching the men the art of shooting and fighting. For this part of the program General Sun emphasized the importance of requiring the men to learn all the fundamental techniques and to acquire mastery and accuracy. The men had to start from elementary actions and to master every detail operation or movement required. After this rigid training, the troops were able to handle their weapons skillfully and to become expert gunners. Authoritative military circles have expressed the opinion that the heavy casualties inflicted on the Communist invaders on Kingman Island were largely attributable to the sharp shooting of the New Army.

The Training of Officers

General Sun's success also lies in his training of the officers. His theory is that whether the soldiers can fight well or not depends entirely on the officers who lead them. The men to be trained as officers were very carefully selected and were given a specially severe training. General Sun's policy is to give the officers a standardized training both in thought and action so that they may act in unison with each other; and when the army moves or fights, they may do so like one body.

The basic principle laid down by President Chiang Kai-shek is that the New Army organized for national defense should be nationalized and modernized. It can be said that under General Sun's leadership such an army is in the making on this Island and gathering strength every day.

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The Dog and His Tail

Y. Kwei *

Dear Prof. Tsao,

In compliance with your request, I have scribbled an article of medium size, entitled "The Dog and His Tail", for your use. Whimsical as it appears at a glance, the essay is not entirely devoid of a central idea, which I wished io drive home. You will see my point of view, I am sure, if you do me the honor of going through it.

Yu Kwei

Dear Mr. Kwei,

To denounce Communism and all it stands for, your article, in my opinion, is more convincing and will serve a better purpose than volumes of years' penmanship.

Strange to say, truth is just round the corner, if you can find it, but it is, more often than not, ten thousand miles away, if you miss it.

W. Y. Tsao

The little dog that my boy keeps is nothing more than a common dog. Like any other dog of his breed, he knows by instinct how to meet his young master at the gateway, hot as blazes, and how, at the approach of a stranger, to ambush himself somewhere in the courtyard and bark away like a machine gun. And like all common dogs, he never bites, for no barking dogs ever bite. You would do him injustice, if you should look upon him as a dangerous element; he is not. On the contrary, he is one who stands for peace and, if you should be condescending enough to see his point of view, you would readily find out that all his barking is directed just at one thing—to end the trouble where it is started. With a dog, as it is, this is no great virtue to make special mention of, but for us men who are also peace-loving by nature, a gesture like this is enough to serve the purpose of keeping a dog—particularly in a place where petty thefts only have come to be the order of the day.

Quarreling with His Tail

The funniest part in this common dog of ours is his crazy way of quarreling with his tail, whirling round and round about, in chasing this stem of his, like one lost in a feat of jitterbugging--a feature quite uucommon in a common dog. You wouldn't help cracking a smile at the sight, however much you may try to keep up your long face. As I have said, this is no uncommon dog; his pedigree can no longer be traced; he is a mixture of God knows what. He has got a heavy furry coat on, rather absurd for a dog to wear in a warm country like this, with a comically stiff tail, which he never seems to be accustomed to and never will bring himself to tolerate. All worldly cares he can give up, except his plate of food, once he has got hold of it. It is heaven to a dog, you may say. As is the way with dogs, he would wag his tail vigorously while eating, and then from the corners of his eyes he would notice his tail looming large behind him. He would grin, growl, and jump at it, bursting into violent barking. Poor thing, he has never learned that the tail, tormenting as it may seem to him, is nothing more nor less than his own flesh and blood, a part of his existence which his plate of food helps to keep in shape.

You might think that he is a silly dog and

that it isn't worth the pains to harp on something so insignificant as the tail of a silly dog. I agree. But, if you will hear me out, I should say that the reason why I do not deem it below my dignity to write a life sketch of a vulgar dog is for the moral I figure I can draw out of it, if one still cares for morals nowadays. We think we human beings are far better off than dogs. Indeed we are, who says we are not? The tragic part of the story, however, is that we men, even as such, are apt to come to a lapse and then are taken entirely off guard. There is no good denying that once or twice in one's life one has behaved in a way so silly that it will make even a dog die laughing. You may condemn me as a cynic, and I won't set up a defense, but the verdict will be on my side, vindicating a truth naked as the day.

The dog quarreling with his tail is quarreling with no-one, so to say; but if you dig deeper into the matter, you will soon discover that he has got something really material to quarrel about—the plate of food that he will not bear the thought of losing. When the situation is properly analyzed, there is nothing much to laugh at. How about man? Haven't we ever seen a man quarreling with his own life just over a piece of sentimentality? This, to a dog, is inconceivable, or even ridiculous—to quarrel with something abstract over something just as abstract! Man does not quarrel with his tail, it is true, but that is, if you don't mind my saying so, because he hasn't got one to fuss about. And even if he has, I doubt if he would, since he has got a bigger business to bother about—his life!

The Enigma of Life

Man has got only this one life to dispose of, and it does not last long. In no small proportion, the bud is nipped off before it is given a chance to develop. Encased in a mechanism—the human body—so delicate and so fragile as to be susceptible to the slightest shock from without, life is certainly too precious a thing to be neglected. But how many take it seriously? How many, if I may ask, are content with what life brings and then take good care to live it out as quietly as they can? Turning over your morning papers, you will oftener than not come across an item about some one making an attempt at his or her life and how, in case the act was successfully accomplished, people would make a song and a dance about the victim. There is no lack of immediate instances. A woman took poison and killed herself in chagrin after a quarrel with another woman in the neighborhood. A man ended his life by hurling himself at a down-coming train, because he thought a life like his had become too much a burden. A lover, having been jilted, shot both his girl and himself in sheer disappointment; he wanted some to one love him but did not seem inclined to love himself. And there are nobler causes, too, for such summary liquidation of life. Men have died, rather willingly, as martyrs in anticipation of post-mortem fame. They thought they would thus be remembered to the end of the world, poor things, while, matter-of-factly, in ninety-nine out of one hundred cases, they are forgotten as soon as they are not talked of, and people are so apt to get tired of talking about things obliterated from the earth! Once in a long while, when all is over, one may have an occasion to mention their names and to regret that such instances of heroism are rare in these days, but confound it, it is out of cruelty rather than admiration that he is raising the dead. Why doesn't he follow the example, if it's good? He could, if he would. History is written to serve as a warning, only fools read it in the wrong light. Does a dog ever commit suicide or make a sacrifice of himself as great as that? Never! He knows better, though he is not given that advantage. And in the case of a tyke such as mine, all that he expects of the world is to be given a bone and let go easy. If there is one more thing that he will not rule out, it is peace—peace around him, so that he may roll out his

span of life smoothly, even without the trouble of having to wear a tail.

Two Principles Contribute to the Success of Life

Life is not much, as compared with the universe enveloping it. We may well spare the effort of raising a storm in a tea-cup. Briefly, the aim of life, if it has any aim at all, is to live it as it is, and in peace. Two principles, so far as I can work out, may contribute to the success of life; namely, (1) to love yourself and (2) to love your neighbors. The first insists upon preserving yourself; the second, preserving others in order that they may help to preserve you in the long run. These move in a circle; one ends where the other starts. When I speak of your neighbors, I mean, in the usual sense, all your friends, including all those who have ceased to be your friends. This may sound like preaching indeed, but it is downright true, for whatever drops from the lips of a preacher is usually true, if you can read between the lines.

Love Yourself

To love yourself is, of course, not to kill yourself, either directly or indirectly. Nothing is plainer than that. Thus suicide in any form shall *never* be encouraged as it is, nor shall martyrdom for any cause however noble be hailed, in name of mercy! Anything that may pool up to hasten your death you should be on the alert to evade. Drinking to excess, for one example, will bring about sure death, though the process may seem to be slow. You don't take pleasure in killing yourself, do you? Why, then, do you pretend to say that you are enjoying the "liquid fire", which is actually burning your very soul out? Likewise wenching, gambling, etc. will take you nowhere but hell, mind your eye!

Convert Enemies into Friends

Even though you have learned how to preserve yourself, still you will not, as a rule, be allowed to live in peace; you have got so many friends as well as enemies around you, and they will not be glad to leave you untouched. You are a link in the chain, the lengths of which mark the lengths of your social relations. The best policy to ensure living in peace in this complicated world is to love all the members in the chain of which you are a part. If you don't want people to kill you, don't kill people either. The more friends you have, the better will be your chance to make life a go. So convert your enemies into friends, if you can. If all failed, try love, and it will work miracles.

The Problem of Labor and Capital

Now turning to the larger picture, we have before us the suicidal problem of labor and capital— a modern social complication which has taxed the brains of many a wise man to find a formula to straighten up, but to no avail. In the order of things, labor did not become a problem until capital became one. While condemning it as we do, we have to admit that capitalism is the off-spring of labor—a social growth quite beyond the power of man to arrest, if the world is allowed to progress at the rate as it is going. In fact, capital and labor are two sides of the one and same problem. Instead of pushing them further apart by fixing the blame on the one or the other, would it not be preferable to try to bring them into harmony for the good of both? Like atomic energy, capital, when well harnessed, will result in lots of good, but if let loose, it will bring about a disaster no less destructive than atomic bombs. In 1873, in the United States of America, a big-businessman named Jay Cooke failed finacially, and with him, one after another, banks closed, and thousands and thousands of commercial houses went broke. The tidal wave was so far-reaching that in a damned short space of time, farmers had to sell their grains below production cost to pay off debts and then starve. Millions and millions of people were out of

job; they slept in the alleyways or huddled on the steps in that bitter winter of 1873. What a panic! The regrettable thing is that the Americans did not seem to have learned the lesson rightaway, for in 1929 they just let another tidal wave of a far worse magnitude sweep over them, resulting in what we call the "general depression." What a fine kettle of fish! And, by the way, did the atomic bomb landed on Hiroshima produce an effect, academically, as bad as that?

In the course of nature, capital will not be wiped out of the world so long as labor remains "regimented." If it does not assume the shape of individual capitalism, which is bad, it will, no doubt, take the form of state capitalism, which is worse. In one way or another, capital will continue to exist at the expense of labor. But things are not really so discouraging as they appear on the face. Capitalism in the hands of an enlightened industrist such as Henry Ford has proved to be a four-fold blessing-blessing to the labor, the capital, the general public, and the government. You find out.

Capital and Labor Should be Both Saved

Labor to be applied to mass-production has to be "regimented", it is true, and I don't condemn regimentation in its entirety, either. It is all a matter of degree. For my part, to work eight to ten hours a day in the factory or in an office is no slavery, but rather a duty one owes to oneself. Men had worked for longer hours and in worse environments before capitalism became a curse. Do you think that capitalists are just fooling around all day? In point of fact, they are working hard, too; they have been working day and night to see that their business will not be a failure. I am not speaking in their defense, why should I? What I am driving at is simply this: Both capital and labor shall be saved for the sake of democracy. The process is simple enough, on a large scale: while in having labor "regimented" as we do, let us see to it that capital, too, be "regimented." Capital may be permitted to exist as it is; let the millionaires have the comfort of a shadow, but social interest shall now step in and be given a voice. It's just planning—to plan how to have capital harnessed in a way so that, instead of growing larger and larger to be a menace to the society, it may serve the purpose of both the laborers and the capitalists in scoring a profit to be shared by all. With love as the impelling force, you will not be far from the mark. Henry Ford and his followers have worked along that line and succeeded splendidly, but there is still ground to cover.

One thing is certain, now as ever: labor and capital should never again be allowed to fight against each other. But until this complicated problem is happily solved, peace would not prevail; and solution of the problem would be impossible, unless labor and capital are brought into harmony in the name of love.

Communists Just Hate, Hate, and Hate

Now, what are the Communists bent upon doing? They just split the problem and set the two sides at war with each other—the class-war. Out of hatred they are tearing to pieces all the established institutions that men have worked thousands of years to mould. Out of hatred they are knocking down all who have owned money and all who have worked for money, capitalists or non-capitalists. They are taking away everything they have craved for, if they can; and destroy it, if they cannot. They just hate, hate, and hate, keen on revenge. With brutal force they have summoned, they are going about devastating countries and slaughtering their inhabitants, sparing neither the young nor the old. They have been setting the earth all aflame. And all the time they are saying that they are giving man a better world to live in!

No Disillusion

Don't let yourselves be disillusioned that the Communists stand for social justice; they don't.

What they mean by that sweet term is social degradation for all but themselves. Don't let yourselves be dissuaded to hate capitalism; the Communists themselves don't. Nay, if there is one thing they really cherish, it's capitalism, though they want to have it clothed in a different form. What, essentially, they cannot bring themselves to tolerate is *money*, the medium through which wealth has been freely distributed as well as freely accumulated. They think it handicapping. They hate money, moreover, because once in their born days they were so pinched that they had not a penny to bless themselves with; so once they come into power they will get rid of the evil for good and all. As for capitalism, they haven't had the least intention of abandoning; they only try a new approach. Instead of playing tricks with money —the old-fashioned way of exploitation—as the individual capitalism has done, they hit direct at the heart of labor, the real capital, and, by enslaving it, make super-capitalists of themselves. Indeed, our fate would be sealed, if Communism should be allowed to rule. Why shall we let ourselves be so easily influenced and instigated to fight like dogs among ourselves? Capital and labor, in a free society, are interdependent, just like the head and tail of a dog; and they should be made to work hand in hand for self-preservation, now that the danger is imminent. If individual capitalism has worked evil, how much worse it would be, if it should be concentrated in a government of the previleged few, the Communist dictators? Democracy cannot exist without free capital and free labor. To concentrate capital in a group of rich men, equally subject to the law, is at least better than to concentrate it in the government above and beyond the law. Every government in whatsoever form, as experience tells us, is necessarily an evil; it would be worse, if its powers were not properly regulated by means of check and balance. Be on guard! When free capital is blotted out of the picture, so will be free labor, and so will be the last vestige of democracy. It's not merely logic; it's a certainty! "The problem in defense," as General Eisenhower put it, "is how far you can go without destroying from within what you're trying to defend from without."

Rambling from this to that, how have I let my imagination run away with me! The dog outside in the gardens is barking at random, the dog that quarrels with his tail. "Lolo," I call him; (for "Lolo" happens to be his name). Like a flash, he comes running up, and, being disappointed at not getting the bone as expected, looks at me inquiringly: "Are you through with the bow-ography [biography], thorough to the bone?"

* The auther is a jurist of high repute and has served as a judge for many years. His present position is Councillor of the Judicial Yuan.

A wealthy man said to a miser:

"I'll give you a thousand pieces of silver if you'll let me beat you to death."

"Make it five hundred and you can half kill me!" said the miser thoughtfully.

The Land Reform Movement in China

S. S. Shu

I. The Origin and Development of the Modern Land Reform Movement in China

The origin of the modern land reform movement in China is to be found in the revolutionary theories of Dr. Sun Yat-sen. He held that land should be owned under a system in which the owner should be required to report the monetary value of his land to the Government; that the Government should have the right to assess a land tax on the basis of the owner's report; that, in order to prevent speculation in, and monopoly of lands, the Government should have the right to purchase the land at the value reported to it by the owner; and that any natural increase in the value of lands should go to the Government. Dr. Sun described his own views as the "equalization of land rights". He further insisted that the cultivator should own the land which he cultivated, because he knew only too well that under the prevailing system of tenancy the tenant farmer was the object of exploitation by the landlord. He would, in other words, deprive the landlord of the right to use his land as a means of exploitation. These revolutionary views are all in line with the ideals of modern land reformers, but it is a pity that they were not put into practice because his death preceded the Nationalist Revolution of 1926.

With the establishment of the National Government in 1927, measures were taken to translate Dr. Sun's ideas into law. Consequently, the Land Law promulgated in 1930 was drawn up largely on the basis on his views. But owing to the people's ignorance of the law and to indecision on the part of the Government, it has remained a dead letter ever since. Nevertheless, had it been carried into execution, it could not have satisfied the real needs of the great majority of the peasants inasmuch as the procedural details were not effective enough.

China has not been able to attain economic stability for many decades, due mainly to the inability of large masses of the peasantry to make both ends meet. These comprise two kinds of people. On the one hand, there are the tenant farmers who form 26 to 30 per cent of the farming population. They cultivate small pieces of land on lease and have to pay heavy rents, which generally amount to 50 or, in extreme cases, as much as 80 per cent of the annual produce. On the other hand, there are the small independent farmers who form about 57 per cent of the farming population. They generally cultivate less than fifteen mou of land and have to pay heavy taxes, which amount to approximately 20 per cent of the annual produce. Both classes, who make up over 80 per cent of the entire farming population, and also, comprise approximately 80 per cent of the inhabitants of the whole country, are pitiably poor. They lead a precarious existence; whenever any natural calamity or political upheaval befalls them their livelihood is at once called into question. They constitute, indeed, the principal cause of long periods of civil commotion in China. That is why the demand for land reform has become so urgent, and a group of scholars interested in the problem have banded together to form the Chinese Association of Land Economics to make an objective study of the question and to sponsor practical reforms.

The founder of the Chinese Association of Land Economics is Mr. Hsiao Cheng* who

has engaged in revolutionary work for many years and who is an enthusiast for Dr. Sun's views on land reforms. After the successful conclusion of the Nationalist Revolution in 1927, he went to Japan and Germany to make a special study of the land problem. When he was in the latter country, he came into intimate contact with the leading spirit of the German land reform movement, Herr Adolf Damaschke, and with the Association of German Land Reformers. He spent much time on the study of the land systems of European countries and the ways with which they solved their land problems after World War I. When he returned to China in 1930, he initiated the Chinese Association of Land Economics and began a series of field investigations and studies. The next year he became Director of the Graduate School of Land Economics, Central Institute of Political Science. and held the position until 1941. The Association has made numerous proposals for land reform, and the School has trained a number of research scholars and practical workers in land administration.

In 1941 when the Sino-Japanese War was proceeding with mounting fury, Mr. Hsiao terminated his work as director of the School of Land Economics and founded the Chinese Research Institute of Land Economics as a research organization for the study of the land problem. On the basis of its research work, the Institute demanded the reform of the land tax and tenancy systems throughout the provinces of Free China. From results obtained by field studies and from a purely theoretical approach, it insisted that either the land tax or farm rent should not exceed 8 per cent of the land value. This and other suggestions made by the Institute concerning the protection of small peasants and tenant farmers were all adopted by the Chinese Government as guiding principles in revising the Land Law. At the end of World War II in 1945, land reform became a popular cry. It was then that the Chinese Association of Land Economics was converted from an academic society into a social organization and, as such, it formulated in 1948 a concrete plan of Land Reform, which envisaged the enactment of a Law whereby all lands currently cultivated by tenants would immediately be owned by them, with the proviso that they pay to the original owner the value of the land, equivalent to seven times the current annual rent (which must not exceed 37.5 per cent of the annual yield) in fourteen yearly instalments. The draft of the plan was submitted by Mr. Hsiao to the Legislative Yuan, in his capacity as one of its members with the concurrence of 85 of his colleagues. Though the bill did not become law owing to the strong opposition it encountered among the ultra-conservatives, its essential points won the hearty approval of liberal elements in Hopeh, Honan, Kiangsi, and Kwangsi where Provincial regulations were drawn up in conformity with its spirit. Unfortunately, however, no province was able to put it into actual operation because the entire Chinese mainland was soon overrun by the Communists. But it should be noted that the proposals made by Mr. Hsiao and his friends still remain fundamental principles for the solution of the problem of agricultural land in Free China, and that the Chinese Government in Formosa is formulating policies concerning agricultural land in the light of those proposals, in preparation for the day when it is called upon to cope with the problem after the eventual collapse of the Communist regime.

II. Proposals for Land Reform in China and the Extent of its Achievements

The concrete proposals for land reform in China, which are the result of expert study over a period of years and which meet with popular approval, may be briefly summarized under the following headings.

(1) Agricultural land should belong to those who till it. Tenant farmers should obtain ownership of the land which they are currently tilling and the present system of landlordism be wiped out altogether.

(2) The amount of land owned by the present small peasants, including those who newly obtain ownership of the land they till under the previous heading, should be gradually increased so that it may fulfil all the requirements of a standard farm, by which is meant a farm big enough to maintain a family of ten above the subsistance level. For this purpose, the existing tiny farms and bits of land should be re-grouped and re-allocated. The State should initiate nation-wide programmes of village reconstruction, which include water conservancy, village roads, peasants' dwellings, public works, and the reclamation of waste lands, in order that those who obtain no land in the re-allocation of farms may find employment in these useful pursuits. As a result of the re-grouping of farms, the number of farmers in proportion to the entire population will gradually decrease, which is in conformity with the general tendency in all modern states.

(3) Owners of agricultural lands should be required by the State, as part of its planned economy, to plant certain staple products. The standard farms should be given technical and financial assistance by cooperatives, so that they may gradually adopt cooperative methods and become fairly large farms, which will one day be in a position to apply mechanical power to the cultivation of land as is done by modern large-scale agricultural enterprises.

(4) The agricultural tax should be levied on the basis of the value of agricultural land, and the maximum should not exceed 8 per cent of the current value. After paying the agricultural tax, the land should be free from all other levies. If the farmer, owing to emergency reasons, leases his land to another person for cultivation, the rent, likewise, should not exceed 8 per cent of the land value, or 37.5 per cent of the main crop if the rent is paid in kind.

(5) Urban lands should be taxed on a progressive scale, and any natural increase in their value should go to the Government. In planning for new cities, the Government should exercise the right of eminent domain before the plan is actually carried out, and all and within the precincts of the city should be divided into regions, each of which would be used only for a specific purpose.

(6) The Government may, for the promotion of public welfare, exercise the right of eminent domain over all private lands.

(7) All natural resources both below and on the surface of the earth should be owned by the State.

(8) The Government should establish a complete system of land administration and Land Banks as agents for the implementation of its land policies.

After years of persistent effort, the most important principles contained in the above proposals have been incorporated in the 1947 Constitution. Other points were previously incorporated in the amended Land Law of 1938. There remains only one principal feature which has not yet become law, namely, the transformation of lands now being cultivated by tenants into property owned by the cultivators themselves. And that is why the Chinese Land Reforms Association went on to draw up in 1948 a new programme for the reform of agricultural land along the following lines:

(a) That all lands shall be owned by farmers who cultivate them, beginning from the enactment of the law.

(b) That the land now being cultivated by tenant farmers shall be sold by the landlord to the present tenants.

(c) That the sales value of such land shall be fixed at seven times the amount of the current rent, which shall be payable by the present tenant in fourteen yearly instalments. The payment shall be effected by transferring to the landlord one half of the current rent annually for fourteen consecutive years, at the end of which time the sale is completed. If the amount of the current rent should exceed 37.5 per cent of the main crop, the sales value shall, nevertheless, be calculated on the basis of 37.5 per cent.

(d) Beginning from the year in which the law is promulgated, the present cultivator shall be regarded in principle as having acquired ownership of the land and shall be held responsible for the payment of the land tax, which shall be 8 per cent of the land value, or 10 per cent of the main crop. Beginning from the same year, the original landlord shall not be held responsible for the payment of the land tax.

(e) The transfer of ownership and the payment of the sales value shall be made through the supervision of the local Tenant Farmers' Union.

Though the above programme has not yet been enacted into law, it is, in the opinion of the experts, the correct approach to solve the complicated problem of agricultural land in China.

The Chinese land reform movement in the last two decades has, in addition to persuading the intellectuals to champion the cause of land reform in China, trained and developed a staff of some 14,000, including those trained in the different provinces and districts, who are qualified and ready to carry out the Government's land policies. These individuals, from whom most of the higher rank land administrators in the various provinces are recruited, are widely scattered all over the country and are the best exemplars of land reform. As they believe in letting the farmer own the piece of land he is cultivating, they may be said to be anti-Communist liberals, who are opposed to the ultimate Communist policy of land nationalization. Though the great majority of them are stranded for the time being in territories under Communist rule, they continue to correspond with members of the Chinese Land Reform Association and will eventually re-emerge as faithful workers for the implementation of land reforms under a Free Chinese Government.

III. Chinese Research Institute of Land Economics

The Chinese land reform movement originated on the lecture platform and has always been identified with research organizations. The School of Land Economics, Central Institute of Political Science, undertook under the direction of Mr. Hsiao as far back as 1931 a vast programme of research work. The School was divided into the four Departments of Land Economics, Land Policy, Agrarian Finance, and Land Cultivation, and was staffed with professors, research fellows, and assistants who made field investigations and conducted theoretical studies. It published the "Land Administration Monthly" and the "Man and Land Fortnightly", and a series of special studies and monographs. It also undertook the translation into Chinese of several standard works on the land problem.

When it was decided to wind up the School in 1941, the Chinese Research Institute of Land Economics was immediately established with Mr. Hsiao as director at Chungking. The Institute was also divided into four departments, and a certain number of graduate students were admitted each year. After VJ-Day it was transferred to Nanking, where a new building was erected and additional facilities were provided. Unfortunately, as the Communist war spread southward, the Institute had to be removed to Taiwan. It is continuing to study the land policies that should be adopted after the Communist menance has been removed.

When the policy of rent reduction was carried out in Taiwan a year ago, the Institute was requested by the Sino-American Rural Rehabilitation Commission to make an objective study of its results. For the compilation of the report, which has been separately printed and is available to the general public, the Institute sent its field teams, covering more than one-third of all Taiwan villages, 3,967 families of different grades of tenant farmers, 1,032 families of peasant-proprietors, and 493 families of land-lords. The final report was drawn up on the basis of the observations and

materials thus obtained. It went into many practical problems, for which reliable information had been secured from the peasants. It represented, as it were, a Gallup poll of the Taiwan farmers.

The Institute is recovering from the effects of the war, and promises to be the leading force in the Chinese land reform movement of the future. When the Chinese mainland is able to enjoy liberty and democracy once more, the twenty-year-old Chinese Association of Land Economics of which the Institute is the research organ, will have important contributions to make.

* Mr. Hsiao Tseng, born in 1905 in Ckekiang, China, is a member of Legislative Yuan. He was formerly Director, School of Land Economics, central Institute of Political Science; President, Chienkuo College of Law and Commerce, Nanking; member, National Defense Supreme Council and, concurrently, Chairman, Economic Committee, National Defense Supreme Council; Vice-Minister of Economics; member, National Economic Council; founder, Chinese Land Reforms Association; member, Board of Directors, Farmers' Bank of China. He, is also President of the Chinese Land Reforms Association; Director of the Chinese Research Institute of Land Economics and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Taiwan Land Bank.

I Was Once a POW of the Russians

Mason Tung as told by Major Chang Cheng-ta

In the late summer of 1945, the American atomic bombs brought to end the great holocaust of mankind. Stationed then near the great Western border of the China theatre, I was a battalion commander of an infantry. Our defensive position was at a little village called Four-tree, fifty miles west of Wusu (a strategic point west of Tihwa, or Uremchi). On hearing the news of victory over the radio we were overwhelmed with joy and looking forward to the time when we should be home again after two and half years of hard and rugged life along the border.

Although we heard the distant boom of big guns from the direction of Tsingho, (a hundred miles or so west of Four-tree) we thought it was only a local affair. We were not unaware that the Kasaks, the Uigurs and some other tribes were hostile to us and that behind and by them stood the Russians. However, since the world as a whole was restored to normality, there was no reason why such conflict of local nature should not be settled amicably. Besides, the signing of the Sino-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Alliance in Moscow, I thought, should have paved the way for a better relation between these two countries. Alas, this was but my poor wishful thinking!

In the middle of August, the loss of Tahcheng and Eming, two important towns along the Sino-Russian border, to some hostile tribes (later proved to be the Russians) made the field headquarters, posted in Tihwa, feel the weight, aud decide that the matter was by no means ordinary. What made the situation worse was the fact that we didn't take any defensive measures to guard our north flank where Tahcheng was situated.

A week later, just as we had expected, the enemy with a large and well equipped army advanced toward Wusu. We were forced to pull back and reinforce ourselves. The enthusiasm of our well experienced boys was thwarted this time by the heaviness of the enemy artillery and machine-gun fires. In addition, three fighter-planes, marked with Red Stars, continuously bombed and strafed us. We lost four fifth of our men in three days and three nights of bitter fighting. Finally, the enemy had occupied the city and surrounded us on all sides. The remnant of our troops, using their final round of shots, made a desperate resistance on the roofs and behind the street corners. We gave up after firing our last shot.

To our ulmost astonishment, we discovered the surrounding enemies were neither Kasaks nor Uigurs, but were deep-blue-uniformed Russians. They carried many new stuffs that I had never seen before and U.S. branded heavy guns which apparently were meant to be used against Hitler, and which were sent to Russia by the Americans under the American Military Aid agreement.

As captives we were ordered to walk to the roadside near a suburb, A Russian officer told us in Chinese that he belonged to the army of the Republic of Eastern Turkestan. He then instructed those wounded to lie down and wait for the ambulance. The rest of us should march on. No sooner had we marched a short distance than we heard the cracks of the automatics. And turning my head I saw nearly twenty wounded captives were mowed down where they had been lying. This is the Soviet method of dealing with their captives.

There were dead bodies everywhere on the way to the city. In one cottage, several Chinese men and women were stoned and hoed to death. They made a horrible sight with their eyes struck out of the sockets.

When dusk came, we heard a couple of hand-grenades exploding in a field hospital. Then we were ordered to enter it, where we saw in every room twenty or more blasted bodies lying in the bloody pools. The grenades were thrown in from the windows, for all the doors were closed when we entered. Sorrowfully dragging the corpses, I reasonably concluded that these poor fellows were killed simply because they must have been regarded as merely wasters by the Russians.

Two days later, our disentangling troops from Tsingho were also defeated and disarmed. Nearly one thousand captives were jammed into the already crowded court where we were imprisoned. We hadn't been able to get waters for three days, and we were so damned tired.

Next morning, two Russian officers with four armed soldiers suddenly entered into our stinking court. Through an interpreter, one of the Russian officers asked a prisoner:

"What are you? A machine-gunner? How many of our men have you killed?"

"I am a private," answered the brawny soldier, standing upright.

"Who is your commanding officer?"

"I don't know."

Hoo! This defenseless war prisoner whose red blood poured on the borderland of his troublous country fell to the ground and died. A round of cross-examinations ensued an dat least five more were similarly put to death. Unbearable to see their boys got killed for refusing to name their superiors, a number of officers gave themselves up and taken away by the six monsters.

The following day, a fear spread over the court again as soon as several Russian officers appeared. One of them shouted insultingly:

"From now on, you've got to labor in order to wash out your crimes of slaughtering the people of the Eastern Turkestan."

Then came the ordeal.

Under the bayonet, we worked sixteen hours a day. All sorts of hard labor. We got only twelve ounce of noddles for food. If it rained, our rations would be cut in half for not laboring.

Striken with fatigue, hunger and exposure, a great number of us perished. Some were shot as they tried to escape. Many other heart-wringing things happened, yet I lived. Oh would I die the moment we surrendered and never live to witness these!

The north wind began to blow after the harvest, it was so severely cold out there in October. Since we had no work to do, we were sent back to the public safety station Wusu. The Russian public safety station was no other than a slaughter house. How could you expect those Russian monsters waste food on you. So they sold us for three hundred bucks (their currency) to those farmers who wished to buy a slave (POW) to meet the coming spring. Considering the lack of young men under the Communist domination, many honest farmers were willing

to buy a slave for the coming spring, though they knew quite well they had no use of one in the winter. Thus we, who were on the verge of death, got five months' rest.

Spring came. And the time for the seasonal cultivation was there at last. But orders came from the public safety station stated that for the prevention of runaways among the prisoners, and for the enhancement of the production of collective farms, all the slave laborers should be sent back to the station at once. The Uigur old farmer who escorted us, angrily cursed: "Liars! Liars! My land, my herd, my son, all gone! They told us at first that they came to emancipate us from the Chinese, and to make us independent. Now we are deprived of every thing, even all the sheep are sent to Russia; we ourselves can hardly eat their bones!"

Everything went topsy-turvy in the public safety station. I knew sooner or later we all would die either of hunger or of excessive labor, and the only hope to life was to run away from there. Anger burning inside me and encouraging me, I accompanied by a pal, climbed over the wall one evening. Depending on the Polar Star for orientation, we ran by night and hid by day. For eight nights we were crossing the deserts, the muddy swamps, the Takla Makan, the brooks and the rivers. Finally, swimming across the Marnus river, we returned once again into the arms of our free Fatherland.

Book Review

A Confucianist Looks at the World

Chinese National Thought Eastern and Western Culture,

by Prof. Chang Chi-yun, Cheng Chung Book Co., Taipeh, 1951

Reviewed by Hsia Tsi-an

These two volumes of essays, by Prof. Chang Chi-yun, represent a Chinese scholar's quest for wisdom and his findings about the human soul and society. Like another geographer, the late Dr. Isaiah Bowman, for whom he has a great admiration, the author evinces an intellect too vigorous to be limited to the study of one branch of science and a mind large enough to embrace the whole culture as his domain. For the more esoteric studies of geography proper, we should be waiting for subsequent volumes of his *Collected Essays*, four of which, we are informed, are in preparation. The volumes already published are of a general interest, and deal with a great variety of subjects, from the Yellow Emperor to the Mikado Meiji, from Jefferson to the Fabian Society. Our readers in America must know at least two of these papers: "The Prospects for Chinese Democracy"*1, and "Emerson on Confucius", ("The Centenary Celebration of Sino-America Intellectual Friendship")*2 which was a lecture delivered before the Oriental Society of Harvard University in September 1943. The others are equally interesting. Some of them, when published as newspaper features in Chungking, exercised a no small influence in building up our morale in the difficult years of our war against Japan. Now in this more permanent form, we have found they lose nothing on rereading. As a matter of fact, we have derived even more inspiration from them as we see more clearly the thought that runs through and connects into an organic whole these papers apparently on miscellaneous subjects. The problems he discusses are the basic problems

of humanity; and his beliefs are as sound as what makes humanity possible.

Thinkers as Educators

It is the manifestation in a lucid classical style of a staunch faith that makes these volumes inspirational reading. Prof. Chang writes with gusto and conviction. His geographical, historical, and philosophical researchers seem only to confirm his faith in Confucianism. With him, Confucianism not only means the

Prof. Chang Chi-yun

living and vitalizing principle of the Chinese nation throughout the ages, but will provide a key to the solution of modern problems. His interest in Confucianism is therefore never an antiquarian's, but that of a man seriously concerned with the destiny of humanity. As a correction of the mistakes of the Romanticism of the 19th century, which has affected the Chinese no less than other peoples, ours is an age that values an ordere and balanced mind more than a lawless display of emotions. If reason has not yet been restored to its proper place as a guide in human affairs, it is at least the endeavour of several schools of modern thinkers to bring reason into a more active operation. The humanism of Irving Babbitt, for instance, with its emphasis on mental discipline and inner life, coincides with Confucianism at many points, though the latter seems to us to be more profound in its understanding of human nature and much more far-reaching in its implications. As Babbitt's most famous pupil, Mr. T. S. Eliot points out, humanism in the West is "merely the state of mind of a few persons in a few places at a few times." There is no such thing as "humanistic habit" in the Western mind. Humanism thus may not be workable for the common people of Western countries. But reading Prof. Chang's study on *Great Educators in the Chinese History*, one must feel what a glorious humanist tradition the Chinese can be proud of. Here he traces the development of Confucianism through a study of twelve thinkers whom he rightly calls "educators". For different as they are from each other in their interpretations of the universe and their ways of approach to truth, they are, including Confucius himself, all teachers. It is a Confucianist belief that education is the basis of civilization, and that the bringing up of the next generation is no less a thinker's business than his solitary meditation. These educators supply the people with a general way of thinking; they inspire a common belief. Their ideals and the examples of their lofty character have always been an inspiration, a guide, and a cohesive force to the Chinese people. Humanism has worked and works well in China.

Definition of a Gentleman

But a Confucianist is sometimes more than a teacher. Public service, as well as self-purification, is his aim in life. "The central idea of Confucius' teaching", writes Prof. Chang in his preface to *Eastern and Western Culture*, "is the development of human nature and per-

fection of moral character. He who possesses the three cardinal virtues —— Wisdom, Benevolence, and Courage —— is called the Gentleman. The gentleman recognizes nothing as more important than the regulation of his private life. Through a process of self-realization and self-perfection, he attains to a spiritual dignity. Practical ethics and social morality are the Master's concerns, but his zeal after the transcendent ideals are no less earnest. The gentleman whose thoughts are occupied with the welfare of his fellow human-beings will never think of escape from this world; but no mundane affairs will narrow his magnanimous mind or impair its integrity. Only a gentleman can become a statesman; only a gentleman can become a good citizen of the world".

A Chinese Refugee Scholar in Japan

To illustrate the "Citizen of the World", Prof. Chang gives several examples. His heroes are statesmen or philosophers who achieve greatness through humility, self-discipline and hard work. They are President Jefferson of the United States, John Morley of the Victorian England, President Weizmann of the new Israelite Republic, Mahatma Gandhi, and Dr. Sun Yat-sen. One of the most interesting studies is about Chu Shun-sui (1600-1682), a Confucianist of the Wang Yang-ming school, who, at the time of the Manchu conquest, took refuge in Japan where he enjoyed great honor and popularity as a teacher for the rest of his life. He was one of the most cultured men at his time, who made even designs of houses and dresses for the Japanese. His own position as a "man without a country" intensified the colourings of nationalism over his thoughts, which, we are told, have greatly influenced the national character of the Japanese as we know them. It is he who introduced Wang Yang-ming's philosophy to Japan — a philosophy based on the metaphysics of Mencius, much more humanistic than the Zen Budhism, but no less mystical to satisfy the intuitive side of human nature. From that time on, many Japanese have called themselves disciples of Wang Yang-ming. "For my life I worship Yang-ming" is the inscription on a seal of Admiral Heihachiro Togo, hero of Tsuhima.

An Ideal State

In discussing the *Significant Implications of the Chinese Constitution*, Prof. Chang substitutes the Confucianist concepts *Li* (or liberty submitted to law) and *I* (or equality based upon order) for the more familiar but often abused terms Liberty and Equality. We may as well make China a modern nation, Prof. Chang argues, by keeping in the directions as set by the ancient sages. For we have our own ideals of democracy and socialism, a part of which, at least, is formulated in the most obvious terms in a book called *Chow Li*, written about one hundred years later than Plato's *Republic*. In his essay *The Ancient Political Thought of China*, Prof. Chang gives a summary of what Chinese philosophers of more than two thousand years ago thought about a practical ideal state:

I. Distribution of land, collection of taxes based upon a most thorough census-taking, surveying, and statistics.

II. A strict system of social organization with the family as the unit — a system to be used as the foundation for the workings of land distribution, conscription, education, and election.

III. Employment for everybody with state protection for those unable to work.

IV. Education for everybody with emphasis on training in ritual and music, for practising order and harmony in the society.

This is not just another utopia. Many of these principles have come down as a part of the Chinese political tradition. What the Socialist Party in England does today, Prof. Chang believes, is in keeping with the Chinese political philosophy. Prof. Chang looks upon himself as a socialist too, for as an ardent follower of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, he believes that

China's economic and other problems can be solved only by social planning and the rule of wise men.

*1 English text published in the Political Science Quarterly, Sept. 1945

*2 English text published in the Far Eastern Quarterly, May, 1944.

The Geopolitics of Taiwan

Frederick Hung

The Second World War profoundly changed the balance of power in the world. Russia has become the dominant power of the Eurasian land mass while the United Stated has become the new mistress of the seas. These facts are recognized by all honest statesmen and publicists. It is perhaps profitable to re-examine under this light, and from a purely Chinese standpoint, the geopolitical significance of Taiwan, a marginal island which has assumed world importance due to the Korean War and the dramatic dismissal of General MacArthur from his Far Eastern Commands.

Chinese Nationalism

China emerged from World War II as a great power, in name and in fact. The former United Nations Far Eastern Commander was correct when he said of the Chinese people: "At the turn of the century, efforts toward greater sovereignty produced the start of a nationalist urge. This was further and more successfully developed under the leadership of Chiang Kai-shek.... Through the past fifty years the Chinese people have thus become militarized in their concepts and in their ideals. They now constitute excellent soldiers, with competent staffs and commanders. This has produced a new and dominant power in Asia. ....." In spite of victory, the Chinese people is profoundly distrustful of their traditional foes, Japan and Russia, no matter what they are told to believe. We successfully resisted, and then with the cooperation of our galant allies, disposed of the so-called invincible Japanese army. And now, after the great Chinese people have driven away the Russian agents, then and then only, can China fulfill her natural role as the bulwark of Asian peace.

The Treason of 1895

Taiwan, key to the South Seas and bastion of the China Coast, was treacherously ceded to Japan together with the strategic Panhu or Pescadores Islands in 1895 by the decadent Manchu Court following the inconclusive Sino-Japanese War of 1894-1895. The perverted Empress Dowager and her degenerate courtiers betrayed the trusteeship of the Empire, bowed to the enemy instead of calling the Chinese people to arms, which would have certainly defeated the Japanese. When the Taiwan people and their leaders learned about their lot, they protested and revolted, and the local war of resistance continued for five years. The fire of revolution never died during the whole period of Japanese occupation. In spite of Japanese tortures, peasant revolts occurred almost every year and these sometimes assumed alarming proportions.

Key to the China Coast

Taiwan and Panhu guards the Eastern or maritime flank of the Chinese mainland. In the hands of a hostile maritime power, they could be used to blockade the China Coast and bomb cities and transportation lines of the Eastern part of our country. They are, therefore, absolutely essential to the security of China. The Chinese people fought a ruthless and treacherous enemy for eight years in order to restore Taiwan and Panhu to the Father-

land, and this right has been recognized solemnly by our great allies — the United States and Britain, in the Cairo Declaration of 1943.

Shipping routes from the Far East to the South Seas, the Indian Ocean and Suez have to pass through the Taiwan Strait, one of the great thoroughfares of world navigation. This strategic area is 350 kilometers long, 100 to 150 kilometers wide, and guarded by the great island of Taiwan and the naval fortress of Panhu, midway between Taiwan and the Fukien Coast. Taiwan itself possesses two important naval bases, Keelung in the North and Kaoshung in the South. Both have deep and protected harbors, excellent anchorage with modern port facilities, and are connected with each other by rail and highways. The rocky Panhu Archipelago encloses within its ramparts a deep and spacious bay accomodating the naval base of Ma Kun. The French fleet occupied the Panhu Islands during their aggressive war against our country in 1884. The French admiral Courbet considered it as an excellent naval base for operations in the China Seas. This is the authoritative opinion of a representative imperialist strategist.

During World War II, the Japanese aggressors used Taiwan and Panhu as operation bases, firstly against our country, then against our Allies during the Malayan, Philippine and Indonesian campaigns. Throughout the eight years of the Sino-Japanese War, they were used effectively for the blockade of China. Enemy aircraft based in Taiwan penetrated as far as Hankow during the first phase of their aggressive war.

Show-Window of Democracy

After the unconditional surrender of Japan, Taiwan and Panhu were restored to China in accordance with the Cairo Declaration. But now before the peace treaty with the enemy is written, the World is again divided into two camps. The Western Powers are at present engaged in a gigantic struggle with Russia, not only in Europe, but also in Asia, with Taiwan as a bastion of the West. So far as Asia is concerned, the out-come will most probably be decided not in years, but in decades, and most likely not by armies and dollars, but by the degrees of perfection of the governments which the predominant influences can bring into being. Oriental peoples with few exceptions reached their maturity long ago; they are not impressed by political idealogies, but like to see concrete results. The West must be able to offer justice, security and economic wellbeing in order to win their hearts, and retain Asia in the Western orbit. It is in this respect, it seems to me, that Taiwan should serve as a show-window of progressive and enlightened democracy, as an Asian demonstration center of the Four Freedoms, in contradiction with the totalitarianism of the backward Russians.

A guest at dinner when all the bowls had been emptied said to his host:
"Could we not have the candles lit?"
"A bit early, isn't it?" said the host.
"Well, at any rate we can see nothing on the table."

Free China Overcomes Her Difficulties

Freeman Long

"One who is unwilling to suffer bitterness in trouble will never attain to being a man above other men," is a proverb which has been handed down generations after generations among the Chinese people. The significance of this proverb is, roughly speaking, that we must fear no difficulties but try in all ways to overcome them with a resolute and dedicated mind.

The Chinese people overcame many difficulties during World War II. And now, in fighting against Communism, they are going to overcome and have to overcome many more difficulties.

The first problem Free China must overcome is the economic problem.

Taiwan, the beautiful island, is gifted both with favourable climate and fertile soil. Therefore, geographically, Taiwan has a very good foundation for production; and the only question left is how to make wise use of its manpower.

Taiwan has sufficient manpower. The island, owing to the world situation, has become much populated. This manpower, if rightly used, can become a very great strength both for food production and defense; but also, a great consumer. In view of this fact, and in order to make right use of this manpower, the government, since last October, has created a new movement, the present wide-spread Ke-nan (overcome-difficulty) Movement.

The Ke-nan Movement

What is the significance of this movement? In a broad sense, it aims at making right and wise use of the island's manpower to overcome all possible difficulties, both natural and artificial. Ever since being created, it has been carried out widely and successfully, first among the armed forces and then among all the people on this island. Now, the army, the navy, and the air forces are all enthusiastically engaged in this movement. On March the first 1951 the date commemorating President Chiang Kai-shek's resumption of his presidency, the army, navy, and the air forces all signed a Ke-nan Contest Agreement in which the important items for competition are:--

1. Who can have the best kind of mess obtained through their own efforts?
2. Who can improve their own circumstances and therefore live in the best condition?
3. Who can receive the best sort of military training?
4. Whose military morale is the best?
5. Who can invent most?
6. Whose health condition is the best?
7. Who can receive the best sort of education?

From these items, we can easily observe how dedicatedly the armed forces are determined to promote this great new movement.

The result of this movement is remarkable. Now, the army has built up their own barracks, fortresses, and equipped trucks and tanks. The navy has constructed docks and boats. The air-force has built up air-fields, repaired planes and built their own houses. The defense troops in Kingmen, an island near by the Communist-held Amoy, have built up a magnificient hall and honorably named it after President Chiang. One evening when I was on my way home I was surprised to find a row of nicely but austerely built houses on the wayside where there was only a piece of untilled land I passed that very morning. After pondering the magic of how the houses could be so quickly built,

suddenly I found a board hung on the wall, and on this board "Ke-nan Villa" was inscribed.

Ke-nan and the Forces

What is even more striking is that the movement has gone so far as to encourage soldiers to take part in the task of constructive works. They have helped build highways and dikes, and reclaim waste land. They can do their work more accurately and effectively than ordinary workers. With the soldiers participating in the fulfilment of many a construction, a bond of understanding and cooperation between them and the people has been created.

The movement has benefited the soldiers themselves with the improvement of their living standard. Since they have made the best use of their spare hours to plant vegetables, to feed pigs and sheep, and to raise chickens and ducks in the open fields, they can live on what they produce. They can eat better and have their needed nutrition increased. As a result they become more healthy and more energetic than before.

The movement is not only confined to the armed forces, but is wide spread to nearly every home. Many gardens have become vegetable fields, and cabbages, turnips, tomatoes are planted instead of flowers. I once heard a young house-wife tell her husband, "I would rather have my garden planted with vegetables than with flowers. Vegetables canb e eaten. But what's the use of planting flowers?"

Students do not drag behind in this movement. Many students from the mainland are homeless. Their financial sources are mostly cut-off. The Ministry of Education has offered a kind of service-scholarship which aims at making students who have financial difficulties render some service after school hours. If you pay a visit to Taiwan University, you can see many students cleaning classrooms, polishing windows, and cutting grass in the campus after school hours. Are they not enthusiastic promoters of this movement?

Back to the Mainland with Ke-nan

With the rise of this movement, we have overcome many a difficulty which once was considered impossible to overcome. Now, in Taiwan there is nothing considered difficult in the eyes of the people. In fact, "difficulty" is no longer a word in their vocabulary. Here every one is busy and every inch of land is or about to be used. The people and the armed forces all promote this movement with enthusiasm, because they find every drop of sweat has its reward. We are proud of the results that this movement has achieved, but we are not satisfied, because we are still far from our objective. This movement will remain in progress until one day we gather sufficient strength to return to the mainland.

The International Club

Free China Review takes pleasure to publish, henceforth from time to time, in its columns the activities of the International Club, the only social organization sponsoring and promoting fraternity and cultural relations among Chinese and foreign residents in this land of freedom. As stated in the Foreword of the First Issue of this Magazine, our main purpose is to promote "goodwill and cordiality between nations based on true and thorough understanding of each other", we find that there is a common cause for which both the International Club and our Magazine have been attempting to achieve.

1. Organization

The International Club was inaugurated on June 17, 1950 by a group of government officials and public figures for the primary pur-

pose of promoting goodwill and fraternity among the growing foreign and Chinese community in Taiwan. Under the sponsorship of government and public leaders as well as tourist officials, the Club has gradually become a full-fledged fraternity organization.

2. Field of Activities

The International Club is a social organization of an international nature. According to the provision of the Constitution of the International Club "The purpose of the Club is to foster friendly as well as cultural relations between the Chinese and foreign nationals in Taiwan". As to its field of activities the Club aims at promoting wholesome recreations and social intercouse, and at cultivating friendship between Chinese and foreign nationals.

3. Activities in 1950-51

(a) Social Activities:

In the past twelve months 48 weekend gatherings of Club members have been held at the Club premises at Yuanshan. These parties have drawn members into closer contact in a pleasant and friendly atmosphere.

In December, 1950, a branch of the International Club was established in Keelung with special privileges accorded Allied officers and men who are admitted to its social functions free of charge.

(b) Cultural Programs:

Cultural programs have been pushed in full swing within the capabilities of the Club. In the past twelve months the Club has sponsored a number of lectures of academic and cultural interest given by noted Chinese scholars and foreign diplomats. The Club is contemplating to publish in this Magazine or in pamphlets activities of this nature in the future.

4. Membership

The International Club has at present 406 members, one eighth of which consists of foreign nationals. According to Club regulations, applications for membership must be approved by its Boards of Directors and Supervisors.

Gen. Chang Chun, Gen. Wu Te-cheng and M. Mario Guillen (Panamanian Minister) at the International club

National Evants

I. M.A.A.G.

1. Major General Chase Arrived in Free China

Major General William C. Chase arrived in the capital of Free China at 11:40 A.M. on the First of May, to take up his post as head of the newly founded United States Military Assistance Advisory Group for assistance in the intensification of Taiwan's self-defense.

In a press conference held at the US Embassy four hours after his arrival in Taipeh the MAAG head did not commit himself in defining the scope of his mission, but said: "We are concerned with the Chinese armed forces in the defense of this Island."

General Chase also told the pressmen: "The US MAAG is very happy to be here in Taiwan with the Chinese National Government. Our job is to give advice and asaistance in army, navy and air force matters. We will operate under the leadership of US Minister Karl L. Rankin. The MAAG will consist of a group of US Army, Navy and Air Force officers and enlisted men. The size is not decided for the moment. I consider it an honor to command the group and advise the Chinese army, navy and air force in Free China."

Answering questions posed by the pressmen General Chase said that the types and quantities of aid materials coming in would depend on "what I find here and what is available." The size of the mission also "depends on what I find from reconnaissance, conferences with and desires of the National Government."

It is hoped that the military forces in Taiwan will be greatly strengthened as a result of the arrival of the Chase Mission and that this island will stand in the Western Pacific as a strong bulwark against Communist aggression.

2. President Chiang Pledged Support for MAAG

On May 18 President Chiang Kai-shek granted an interview to Arthur M. Goul, UP China Manager, and told him that he wanted to reiterate and re-emphasize his personal pledge to the military mission headed by Major General William C. Chase and to the American people Chase represents, that there would be no showcase displays or window dressing tactics in the presentation of Free China armed forces for inspection and investigation by the Mission. He was reported as saying: "I want the American people to know that the people of Free China and those behind the barrier of Communism appreciate the help that has come through sending General Chase and his fellow officers to us. I sincerely hope the American people can understand the depth and extent of our appreciation.

"I personally want the American people to know that they have my own personal assurance that all we here on Taiwan can give to guarantee success for General Chase will be given. In my meeting with General Chase, his follow officers and Minister Karl L. Rankin and in the presence of my Chief of Staff General Chou Chi-jou, I told General Chase that when he goes out to visit our Chinese troops, I hope he will himself choose divisions or other units as he himself wants. There will be no prearranged shows staged by my commanders. I have given instructions to the Ministry of National Defense to give the fullest explanation to General Chase of our organization and training program so that he can see for himself true conditions of our armed forces and form his own opinions."

Then the President expressed his unalterable strong belief that "brutal forces can never

crush us. One day out of the ruins caused by the enemy a new nation is to emerge, a nation which is to live as long as the earth. The enemy will come to realize that China's territory is not conquerable. She is indestructible. As long as there is one spot in China free from enemy encroachment, the National Government will reign supreme."

II. Communist Exploitation of Labor

President Chiang, in his May Day message to workers in Free China as well as those on the mainland, called on them to unite and take necessary action to hasten the collapse of Mao's regime.

"No one oppresses and exploits the workers more than the Communists do," the President charged. "They also make use of labor organizations to suppress all labor movements and deprive all workers of their rights. They have sent thousands of workers to Siberia to work as slave laborers and have also sent a large number of them to the Korean war front to die for the Soviet imperialists."

President Chiang then told workers on the mainland: "I shall come to your rescue and deliver you from Communist rule in the near future. You must now expand your underground activities and start anti-slavery, anti-exploitation and anti-atrocity actions so as to sabotage the Communists' mobilization and production machinery. You must use all methods at your disposal in struggling against the Communists at all times and places."

The President is confident that anti-Communist cause will win out. He said: "I am sure that the Russian aggressors will eventually fail and the Mao's regime will be a short-lived one." However, he warned that "a long difficult path lies before us. It requires tenacious and untiring efforts on our part to remove any obstacle on the way."

The President then lauded what workers of Free China had done during the past two years and told them that much was yet to be done.

III. Overseas Chinese Groups Visiting Free China

In the month of May three overseas Chinese groups visited Free China. Two groups came from Japan and one from the Philippines. The Philippine group was composed of 4 basketball teams and these teams had various tournaments with Free China teams at Taipeh and other cities. As the group's purpose was to comfort the fighting forces in Free China, the whole proceeds from such tournaments have been contributed to that purpose. In Taipeh and in other cities thousands of sport fans usually lined up for hours in a long cue in order to get tickets for seeing those tournaments. At the conclusion of each tournament, basket balls were auctioned and sold to the highest bidder.

The first overseas Chinese group from Japan, which was mainly composed of students, made a tour of Taiwan in the early part of May. Next came the second group, members of which were Chinese merchants and industrialists in Japan. Both of these groups wanted to pledge allegiance to President Chiang and to see with their own eyes the improvements made in Taiwan during recent years.

It may be recalled that other overseas Chines groups from the Philippines, Sumatra, Thailand and other countries have visited this land of freedom in the past few months. They have all unmistakably demonstrated their love of the Fatherland and are fully convinced that to defeat Communism, unity of purpose and action among Chinese everywhere is most essential.

The World in May

Stanway Cheng

Three big events happened in the first three weeks of May up to the time when this Review went to the press, namely, the historic MacArthur Versus Administration debate before the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees in the Senate of US Congress, the second Chinese Communist spring offensive, and the United Nations embargo on all shipments of war materials to Communist China and North Korea.

At the beginning of the fourth week of May, the Chinese Red troops were streaming through an unplugged hole in the "still dangerous" sector held by the US Second Division from east and central Korea. Strong United Nations patrols were attacking in the far west, trying to relieve the pressure on the Second Division.

Allied troops were reported as slowly falling back towards Seoul under the initial Red onslaughts, but, as in the first blazing Red assault earlier in the month, the invaders were suffering staggering losses inflicted by Allied superior fire power. In the first five days of their second offensive, the Reds were reported to have lost almost 60,000 men. The latest reports said the enemy was pulling back almost everywhere along the blood-soaked Korean battlefront.

In mid-May, Moscow sent a note to Washington proposing the Japanese peace treaty be written by the foreign ministers of the US, Great Britain, Russia and Red China. The American reply made public on May 20 charged that Moscow was "conniving at aggression" by proposing to deny to Japan adequate post-treaty defence arrangements. The note handed to Soviet Ambassador Alexander A. Panyushkin made it clear that the American Government is determined to go through with its plan of using American forces to help protect Japan against any threat of Communist aggression from Asia.

UN Votes Embargo

The United Nations General Assembly, by a unanimous vote of 47-0, but with the Communist bloc abstaining, imposed a world-wide arms embargo against Red China. Russia and her satellites are expected to ignore it. Russia tried to block the embargo arguing it was a matter for the Security Council where the Soviets hold the veto power.

Earlier, the US Senate voted a ban on all economic aid to countries which sold war materials to the Communist nations. Realizing that the US meant business, the British Government belatedly toughened up its attitude toward the Chinese Communists, agreed to support the American-sponsored UN resolution for all arms and war materials embargo against Peiping, cut off rubber supplies to Red China, and announced that it would not insist that Formosa be turned over to the Reds. The British views were shared by the French.

President Truman told newsmen in mid-month that he had been considering the dismissal of MacArthur on and off for a year. MacArthur said his astonishment at the President's statement bordered on incredulity. Later the White House said the President had been thinking of firing the General only since last August. The President challenged both MacArthur and Republican leader Senator Taft for advocating policies which would put the US "an all-out war in China all by ourselves."

General Bradley told the Committees that MacArthur's strategy would lead to an all-out war in China. He called it "the wrong war, at

the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy." He indicated Russia is the real enemy. Bradley declared the US is not prepared for a showdown with Russia. MacArthur was assured of another chance to testify in reply to Truman's comments and the testimony of top military leaders.

US Ambassador Dulles was reported to be going to London June 2 to confer with the British Government on the Japanese treaty. Meanwhile, Dulles predicted that the dismissal of General MacAthur from his Far East commands would have an "adverse effect" on the Japanese people. He said MacArthur was a symbol of a just and quick peace but the symbol had been "struck down." Informed diplomats in London said Britain had proposed payment of limited war reparations by Japan. The United States is opposed to the idea.

MacArthur Charges Appeasement

General MacArthur started off the great debate with a tremendous barrage of words early in May as he sought to convince the US Congress that his ideas on the Korean war and Far East in general are right. For three solid days, the 71-year-old general, showing little fatigue, testified before Senate committees. He accused the Truman administration of appeasement in Asia. He declared Formosa must be held at all costs because its fall might bring about the collapse of the Philippines and Japan and "invite a third world war."

The five-star general made a fervent appeal for world-wide abolition of war and warned that "time is running out on us." MacArthur said the President had a perfect right to fire him but declared the abrupt method used jeopardized "the nation's security." He said that the greatest political mistake the US had made in 100 years in the Pacific was "allowing the Communists to grow in power in China." He said an ultimatum should be delivered to demand that Communist China get out of Korea. He declared the US should step up its war to win a victory rather than to carry on a limited campaign which is costing 1,000,000 casualties a year. He said if other UN countries are unwilling to go along in direct attack on Red China, then the US had better go it alone.

General Marshall, who followed MacArthur in testifying before Senate committees said he operated on the assumption Russia "may step into aggression at any moment in West Europe." He declared there is even a greater danger of Russia going to war in Asia. The latter statement was in direct conflict with the views of MacArthur.

General Marshall also made these points:

The US should never agree to allow Red China a seat in the United Nations. MacArthur's March peace appeal to the Reds destroyed for the time being any chances of a Korean war settlement. The main reason President Truman fired MacArthur was that the Pacific commander had raised the question of whether he or the President "spoke for this country (the US) on foreign policy." MacArthur's statements threatened to alienate US Allies and force America to go it alone in Korea and elsewhere. MacArthur's strategy would have risked an all-out conflict with Russia, expose Europe to attack, and perhaps split the Free World into two groups, as Russia had wanted to do.

Issues at Stake

As the great debate goes on, a number of vital issues are shaping up in regard to the United States policy towards war or peace in Korea and in the Far East in generel. These issues at stake are:

1. Differences over the method of waging war in Korea.
2. The wisdom and necessity of removing General MacArthur from his Commands in the Far East, and the manner in which the removal was carried out.
3. US policy toward Formosa, and the disagreement over its strategic importance to the defense of the United States.
4. The effect, or lack of effect, of Mac-

Arthur's removal on the prospective Japanese peace treaty and on US prestige in Japan and the Far East generally.

US military scientists exploded another atom bomb at Eniwetok to find out what type of construction can best withstand atomic warfare. One observer reported the bomb was a great advance over those dropped on Japan.

US military intelligence officials estimated toward the end of May that Russia had 5,000 of its 20,000 firstline combat planes stationed in the Far East which far outnumber United States planes in the same area. The officials discussed Red air strength in the wake of Defense Secretary George Marshall's testimony before the Senate committees investigating General MacArthur's ouster. Marshall said there are "thousands" of Russian planes in the Orient.

Intelligence officials said indications are that Russia has an overall strength of 20,000 operational combat planes. In addition to the 5,000 in the Far East, 7,000 are stationed along the Iron Curtain in Europe and about 8,000 are in the Soviet Union itself.

Panama, site of American's strategic Atlantic-to-Pacific Canal, had a bloody revolt in which 12 died and hundreds were wounded. Rioting started after President Arias suspended the constitution. He was impeached and jailed. The new president is a wealthy dairy farmer, Alcibiades Arosemean, who is said to be a friend of the United States.

The Syrian-Israel border war stopped when the two countries accepted the UN cease-fire order.

Tension in Iran

In Iran, there was reason for grave concern in the last week of May. The Iranian government on May 20 rejected the British demand for arbitration of the oil nationalisation dispute, and leaders of the official National Front Party accused the United States of "unwarranted interference" in Iranian affairs. Finance Minister Mohamed Ali Varasteh notified the "former Anglo-Iranian Oil Company" that the demand for arbitration was unacceptable.

Leaders of the National Front -- powerful pro-nationalisation party of Premier Mohamed Mossadegh -- accused the United States of interfering in the oil dispute in Britains's behalf and said Washington's policy was pushing Iran toward Communism. They called a mass meeting to protest against "American unwarranted interference and Britain's threats against us."

The United States, as a "staunch friend of both Iran and Great Britain" is earnestly hoping for an amicable settlement of the current oil dispute in Iran.

In a statement on the US position in the matter, the State Department said the situation is" serious not only to the parties directly concerned, but to the whole Free World."

Chronology

Continued from the May Issue

☆ April 25

Mao's regime is mobilizing a 500,000-man "self-defense army" in East China to guard coastal defense outposts formerly manned by Red regulars, according to the mainland information reaching Taipeh.

Daylight saving time would be put into effect as from the zero hour next Tuesday, May 1, for a period of five months, according to a resolution adopted by the Executive Yuan.

Allied counter-blows stemmed the Chinese Red offensive on the Korean central front and the entire enemy drive was slowed down with heavy losses.

US Secertary of State Acheson released a text of the hitherto secret, three months old agreement that the US is furnishing military aid to Taiwan for its internal security or "legitimate self-defense".

☆ April 26

Detained near Amoy, a 9,000-ton West German freighter, with war materials on board for the Mao's regime, was now in Keelung pending investigation.

General MacArthur was hailed by a crowd of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 Americans in a triumphal ride through Chicago.

Allied forces gave ground under heavy Communist pressure north of Seoul tonight as elements of two or three Communist divisions attempted to drive between UN units.

The US House Rules Committee approved a plan to provide famine-stricken India with $190,000,000 worth of American grain on a loan basis.

☆ April 27

Allied troops withdrew steadily southward in a peiting rainstorm along the 100-mile wide Korean battlefront.

Milwaukee gave General MacArthur a welcome home climaxing his triumphant visit to the Midwest, in which more than 6,300,000 persons saw him.

Feridun Erkin, Turkish Ambassador to Washington, contended that failure to include Turkey in Western Europe's defense team would threaten safety of the entire Mediterranean area.

US Senator Robert Taft said the US must fight more aggressively against the Chinese Reds and must not pull its punches "simply because we fear" Russia might enter on Mao's side.

☆ April 28

A 28-man overseas Chinese delegation from Japan reached Taiwan this evening.

Allied troops withdrew to a new defense perimeter four miles north of apparently damaged Seoul as vanguards of 300,000 Chinese Communists poured through Uijongbu, gateway to the South Korean capital.

Premier Hussein Ala of Iran and his 47-day old cabinet resigned in the midst of an explosive crisis over oil and rising Communist-inspired unrest throughout Iran.

The Iranian Parliament approved unanimously a bill nationalizing the nation's oil and called on the government to dispose the British-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company immediately.

☆ April 29

8,000 roaring fans in Taipeh cheered the Manila Resonance cagers and the Seven Tigers, local basketball players, who emerged victorious in the match by lop-sided scores.

The US State Department charged that Russia was using every trick at her command to win control of all Germany and "bring the Soviet dream of world conquest close to a sure gamble."

Premier Henri Queuilie of France called for a vote of confidence on his proposal for a new election law which was designed to cut down Communist strength in the National Assembly.

☆ April 30

The ECA Mission announced that as of April 20 ECA Headquarters in Washington had authorized US$49,095,000 for China for specific purchases and other expenses out of a total appropriation of US$56,000,000 allocated for fiscal year 1951, ending June 30, leaving $7,000,000 yet to be placed.

President Truman sent Congress a $60,679,414,690 defense budget and said Russia's rulers had pushed the world "to the brink of a general war."

The Chinese Communists swarmed down close on Seoul and chewed at Allied flanks east of this old Korean capital.

The US Senate Armed Services and Foreign Relations Committees voted to bar the press and public from opening sessions of their in-

vestigation into MacArthur's dismissal.

Dean Acheson, US Secretary of States, said that Russian strategy would be helped, if America send "major strength" in extending the Korean war by bombing Chinese Communist bases in Manchuria.

Authoritative East German sources disclosed that Russian engineers had started rebuilding the strategic rail and road system from Germany's Elbe River to the border of the Soviet Union.

☆ May 1

President Chiang Kai-shek, in a May Day message, charged that thousands of workers on the mainland had been sent by the Mao's regime to Siberia for slave labor and to Korea "to serve as cannon fodder for the Soviet imperialists."

Major General William Curtis Chase arrived at 11:40 this morning to take up his job as head of the US Military Assistance Advisory Group in Free China.

Yolbus Khan, leader of anti-Communist guerillas in Sinkiang Province, arrived in Free China this noon.

W. Averell Harriman, President Truman's special foreign affairs assistant, said Russia is ruled by fear—"the Kremlin fears the people and the people fear the Kremlin."

Hugh Scott, Jr., US Republican Representative, told newsmen he saw messages from Lt. General Albert Wedemeyer in August 1945 urging the US occupy North China and part of Manchuria so as to forestall possible occupation by Russians.

☆ May 2

Dr. Chien Shih-liang, President of National Taiwan University, declared in a broadcast tonight that this university is now the only free institution of higher learning throughout China with a record enrolment of 3,114 students as compared with 585 five years before.

Lt. General James A. Van Fleet, Allied ground commander in Korea declared that the enemy had failed in the first phase of his offensive and that the first part of the battle had ended in a great victory for the UN.

Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlevi of Iran signed the act seizing the giant British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Company even as British and American envoys sought to keep the doors open for further negotiations.

US House Democratic leaders postponed debate on a bill for emergency food relief for India after Indian Prime Minister J. Nehru said he would accept no aid with "political strings attached."

Backers of General MacArthur claimed that the long secret Wedemeyer report on Korea made public on the previous day proved administration policy in Korea and China was wrong.

☆ May 3

According to information reaching Fre eChina the Mao's regime had ordered the completion before August this year of a railway line linking Nanning, strategic city in Kwangsi province, and Chennankwan on the Kwangsi-Indo-China border to facilitate Mao's flow of assistance to Indo-Chinese Communists.

Free China made representations with the Philippine Government that all prospective deportees to Taiwan should be cleared by the Chinese side before they could be sent to Free China.

General MacArthur said Thursday that he thought "the greatest political mistake" the US had made in 100 years in the Pacific was "allowing the Communists to grow in power in China.

A military source in London said that Britain and the US agreed to "seek speedy decision" on bombing Manchurian bases in the event of Communist air attack "in strength" on UN forces in Korea.

Israel and Syrian forces pounded each other with artillery and mortar five tonight in the border feud over the demilitarized zone of Palestine north of the sea of Galilee.

☆ May 4

Literary workers of Free China celebrated their own day in an anniversary meeting which heard President Chiang tell the writers that they should redouble their efforts in answering the practical needs of the country in bolstering up the anti-Communist morale in Free China.

An important conference was held this morning between the Chase Mission and US military attaches in the American embassy discussing problems of Sino-American military cooperation.

Gen. MacArthur repeated that loss of Taiwan to Reds would push the American defense frontier back to the US West coast and "might invite a third world war."

The United States proposed a world-wide embargo on sale of all arms and war materials to Mao's regime and was urging immediate approval by the UN.

☆ May 5

Party and military organizations in Free China held meetings to mark the 30th anniversary of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's assumption of office as President of revolutionary China in Canton in his fight against warlords and the fifth anniversary of the return of the national capital to Nanking after the V-J Day.

The powerful Resonance cage team overwhelmed the Chinese Air Force Rocs while the Kai Min Press, their fellow basketballers from Manila, lost to the Seven Tigers of the Combined Services Command tonight before a cheering 8,000-man audience in Taipeh.

The Chicago Daily News said Congressional Democrats expected Secretary of State Acheson to leave the cabinet within 90 days.

☆ May 6

According to informtion reaching Free China, 800 Russian-made warplanes of the Communist international air force were now operation in Manchuria alongside the Soviet Far Eastern air force and the infant Mao's Communist air force.

Free China's financial fabric had been greatly strengthened as the total provincial-collected revenues of the 1950 fiscal year stood at TW$1,129,330,000 indicating a 664.5% boost over the previous year according to statistical figures released by the Provincial Finance Department.

President and Madame Chiang Kai-shek granted an audience to American writer Edgar Mowrer and his wife and had launch together with them.

The Seven Tigers defied all predictions by upsetting the formidable Resonance quintet from Manila 38-33 tonight.

☆ May 7

Shin Icky, Chairman of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, arrived in Free China this noon for a ten-day visit.

Major General Chase paid a one-day flying visit to Free China's military installations and training centers in the southern part of the Island.

Britain and France fell in line Monday with American plans for a 100 percent UN arms embargo against Mao's regime.

President Truman declared bluntly tonight that extending the War in Korea --- as General MacArthur proposed -- might lead to an atomic war and that he did not want to be responsible for bringing that about.

Russia rejected separate negotiations with the US on a Japanese peace treaty and demanded the calling of a Council of Foreign Ministers to take up the question.

☆ May 8

General Marshall gravely warned that Russia might enter the Korean war without warning.

The US rejected Russia's proposal to turn over the drafting of a Japanese peace treaty to four Pacific powers, including Mao's regime.

In Paris, US deputy Philip Jessup told Soviet Russia bluntly that the West had no intention of reducing its armed forces while Russia could build up her strength.

☆ May 9

The Ministry of Communications announced that steamships owned by Free China navigation companies carried to foreign ports from Taiwan 196,185 tons of goods including sugar, salt and bananas in April 1951.

President Chiang granted an audience this morning to Shin Icky, the visiting Chairman of the Korean National Assembly.

US Secretary of State Acheson said the US had about come to the end of hope in negotiating with the Russians on terms for a Big Four Foreign Ministers Meeting.

President Truman raised Lt. General Matthew B. Ridgway to the rank of full general.

☆ May 10

Reliable reports said that the Communist authorities in East China had ordered the compulsory conscription of 50,000 students, mostly from Christian universities, to form a special corps in the military cadet college, a branch of the Communist Third Field Army.

Shin Icky, the visiting Chairman of the Korean National Assembly, in a speech before the Control Yuan urged closer cooperation between the peoples of Korea and China in their common fight against Communism.

There was a strong belief in both foreign and Chinese quarters in Taipeh that Great Britain would withdraw the unreciprocated recognition it extended to Mao's regime just over 16 months ago.

British officials said Russia had offered Iran technical assistance for running her newly nationalized oil industry, if Britain should withdraw her experts and facilities.

☆ May 11

A compilation of announcements of Mao's regime showed more then 1,300,000 Chinese on the mainland had been massacred by the Communists in the past one and half years, while people in Free China said the actual number of people killed could be well over 5,000,000.

Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Governor of New York, called for an "absolute and total" embargo by the free world against trade of any kind with Mao's regime.

The Korean National Assembly this morning rejected overwhelmingly the resignation tendered on the previous day by Vice-President Lee Si Yung.

The governments of Singapore and Malaya were expected to follow shortly the action of Britain in banning all rubber shipments to the China mainland.

☆ May 12

Shen Chang-huan, spokesman for the National Government, hailed the US Senate decision to stop economic aid for Western countries supplying Mao's regime and Soviet bloc countries with war materials. He said, "This wise undertaking of the US Senate will contribute greatly toward the unity and cooperation in the anti-Communist camp."

The US and Britain appeared to have had ironed out for the time being most of their differences over dealing with Mao's regime, terms of the Japanese peace treaty and Taiwan. Responsible officials in Washington said the statement by Britain's Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison on the previous day helped bring the two Western powers closer together on these thorny issues.

☆ May 13

Two hundred and ninety thousand voters in Taichung and Nantou went to the polls and elected Lin Hao-nien and Li Kou-chen, natives of Taiwan, to be their magistrates.

Diplomatic officials in Washington said the US would fight any attempts to turn Taiwan over to Mao's regime.

An Israeli spokesman said the Syrian and Israeli representatives had drafted an agreement accepting the UN Security Council's cease-fire order halting border fighting.

☆ May 14

Foreign Minister George Yeh appealed to all

democratic countries in the world to unite together in a concrete anti-Communist front and to outlaw Communist parties in their own countries so as to save the world from the present precarious situation.

Increased US assistance to Free China both in military and economic form was assured by American officials in Taipeh who are studying ways as to how "military and economic aid could go hand in hand" toward the betterment of Taiwan's situation.

A global embargo on shipments to Mao's regime of arms and war materials, including material for making atomic bombs, was approved by the UN Sanctions Committee.

☆ May 15

Major General Leland S. Hobbs, Chief of the US MAAG in the Philippines and Major General Howard M. Turner, Commander of the US 13th Air Force, came to Free China in a special US air force plane this noon.

General Omar N. Bradley told US Senators that General Douglas MacArthur's Korean war plans "would involve US in the wrong war, at the wrong place, at the wrong time and with the wrong enemy."

French delegation in the UN moved to broaden the projected world-wide UN embargo against war materials for Mao's regime to include transportation materials, such as locomotives and steel rails.

Britain's Ambassador to Iran, Sir Francis Shepherd, conferred for an hour with Iranian Foreign Minister Bagher Kazemi, giving him Britain's latest views on Iran's moves to nationalize the British-controlled Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

☆ May 16

Major General Leland Hobbs, Chief of the MAAG to the Philippines, and Major General Howard Turner, Commander of the US 13th Air Force, had a 30-minute talk with President Chiang Kai-shek this morning.

US Secretary of State Acheson said that the attitude of the US toward the admission of Mao's regime into the UN remained unchanged.

Japan, Spain and Western Germany were formally admitted to membership in the UN World Health Organization.

The US Senate approved a bill authorizing the shipment of 2,000,000 tons of grain to famine-threatened India on a 100 per cent loan basis.

Kim Sung Soo, head of the Democratic Nationalist Party, was elected by the National Assembly as Vice President of the Republic of Korea.

☆ May 17

A world-wide arms embargo against Mao's regime was approved by the UN Political Committee, the vote being 45 to 0.

President Truman told a news conference that he had decided to dismiss MacArthur when the general issued his ultimatum to the Chinese Red commander late in March.

Britain abandoned her previous objections to admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic Pact as a result of the increasing crisis in the Middle East.

☆ May 18

The UN General Assembly approved finally a global embargo against shipments of arms, ammunition and war materials to Mao's regime.

US Assistant Secretary of State Dean Rusk tonight expressed new US support for the National Government and indirectly called on the Chinese people on the mainland to revolt against their Communist puppet masters.

A tide of Communist troops broke through American lines in two sectors of the Korean front and threatened to engulf one US division.

American, British and French military leaders announced tonight that they had reached unanimous agreement on joint strategy for defense of Southeast Asia against Communism.

☆ May 19

Free China charged Soviet Russia had annex-

ed three slices of land from China and also forced Mao's regime to cede territory to the Outer Mongolian Republic. The three strips of territory were identified as Chinese Turkistan Pamir, the 64 settlements east of the Amur River and Tannu Ola, adjoining Outer Mongolia.

The US flatly rejected a Russian plan for a Japanese peace treaty which, among other things, would strip Japan of all US defense forces.

British Ambassador Sir Francis Shepherd handed Iran's Foreign Minister a note protesting nationalization of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

US troops broke up a suicidal North Korean assault on the outskirts of Seoul and stemmed a new Communist smash on the east central front while holding firm on the center.

☆ May 20

Some 20 foreign diplomats left Taipeh this morning for an eight-day sightseeing tour throughout Taiwan.

A 26-man Chinese delegation from Tokyo came to Taipeh for a tour in their motherland.

The Iranian government rejected a British demand for arbitration of the oil nationalization dispute.

☆ May 21

The Fu Hsin Airline, Chinese-owned air corporation under the direction of Moon Chen and Tai An-kuo, was officially inaugurated with first flight scheduled for Kaohsiung the following day.

The Iranian government tonight described the US government's recommendation to settle the oil dispute with Britain by discussions, as "interference in internal affairs of Iran."

☆ May 22

General William C Chase, chief of the US MAAG, left Taipeh this morning with his staff for southern Taiwan in what was generally believed to be his second round of investigation into Free China's military setups and armed strength.

Under pressure from the US, Britain dropped any immediate threat of using force in the Anglo-Iranian oil dispute.

☆ May 23

The Taiwan Provincial Government fixed property losses during the recent floods in central western Taiwan at TW$17,000,000 and officially announced the death toll at 134 men.

The US Eighth Army, supported by mighty aerial and artillery bombardments, plunged northward along the entire Korean battlefront in a blazing general counter-attack.

☆ May 24

President Truman called for an additional $8,500,000,000 to strengthen the United States allies in Asia, South American, Africa and the Middle East.

Iran warned Britain that a single shot fired in the Persian gulf area would touch off World War III within 24 hours.

A powerful UN task force launched across the 38th Parallel in a 13-mile strike against the retreating Reds.

I have three precious things which I cherish and prize. The first is gentleness, the second is frugality, the third is humility.

Be gentle and you may be bold, be frugal and you may be liberal; avoid putting yourself above others and you may become a leader.

He who humbles himself shall be saved, He who bends shall be made straight.

He who is empty shall be filed.

-- Lao-tse

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Taiwan/Hongkong Line (Regular Service)	"Fung Yuen"	Keelung/Hongkong	Every 10 Days	
Taiwan/Hongkong Line (Irregular Service)	"An Ping" "Hua Lien"	Kao Hsiung/Hongkong	Weekly	
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Round the Island (Regular Service)	"Fung Lin" "Fung Shan"	Keelung/Kaohsiung via Taitung, Lutar & Lanyu	5 Sailings from each port	On every 1st, 8th, 16th, 23rd, each month
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